Volume 164 No. 6

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

August 10 1953

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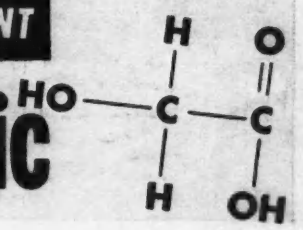

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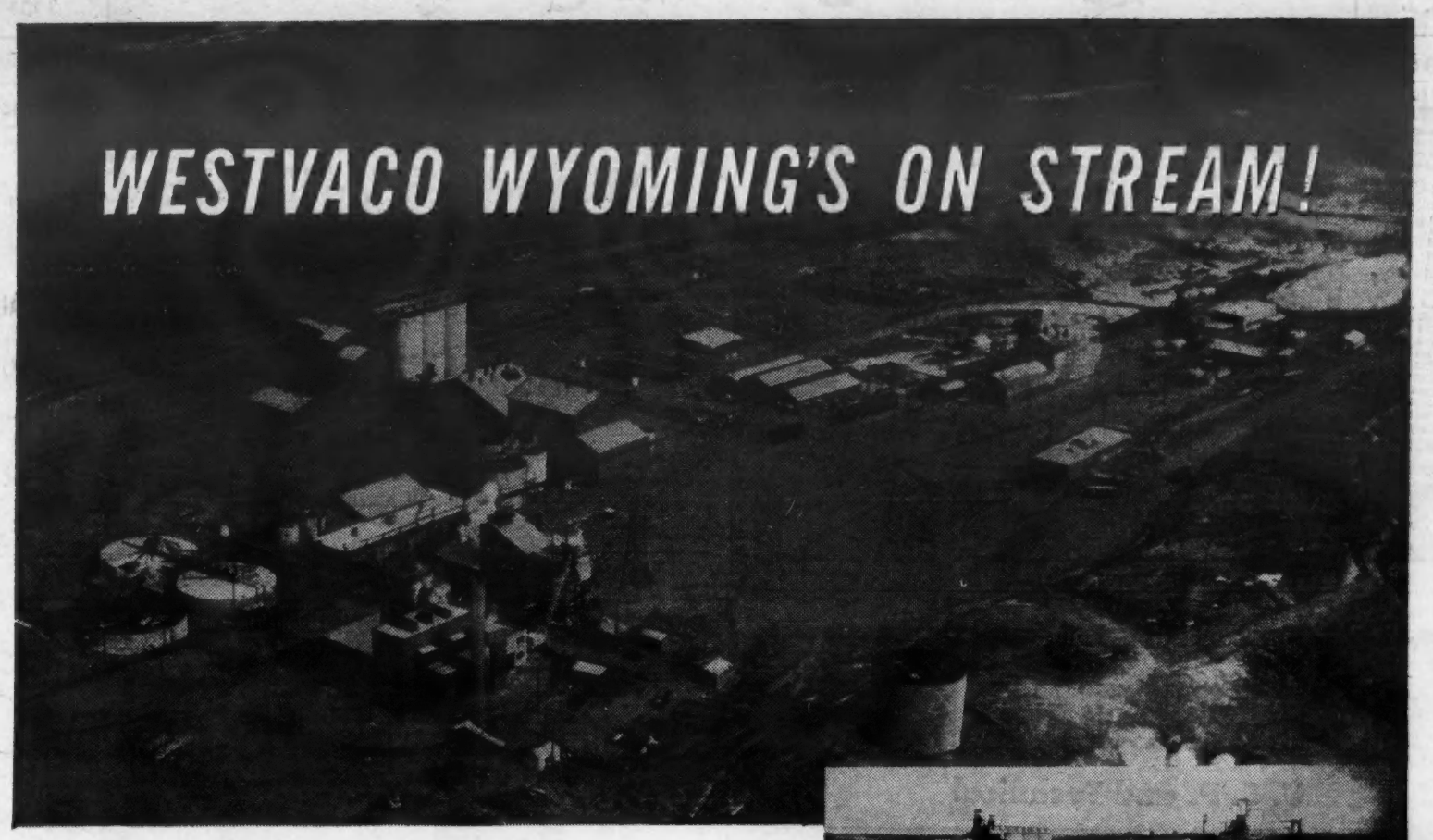

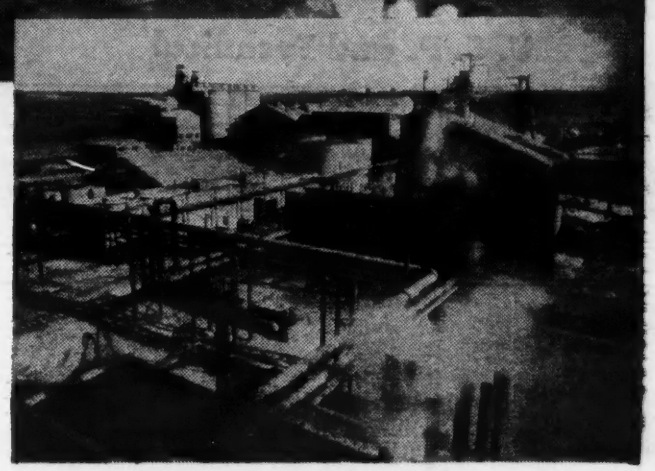

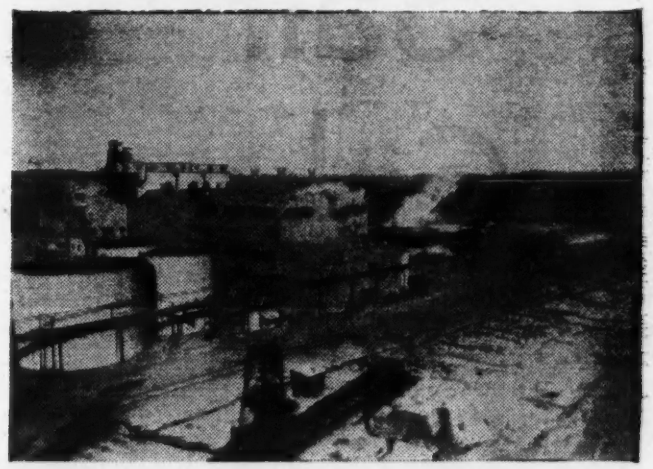

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 164 No. 6 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — August 10, 1953

Trade Pacts Extension Bill Goes to President

A compromise agreement reached and approved by the senate and house during the closing hours of the session August 3 finally disposed of the trade agreements act extension bill, H. R. 5495, and sent the measure to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature. There appeared to be no doubt that the bill will be signed.

The bill had reached a stalemate in conference after several week's consideration over the question of expanding the Tariff Commission to provide for an additional member so as to give the Republicans a clear majority on the commission. The Democrats fought bitterly against the provision and finally forced the Republicans to drop the amendment if they were to get the extension bill through at all.

Commission Membership Unchanged

In its final version, the bill provides that the commission shall continue at its present size of six members, but in any case in which the commission is authorized to make an investigation or hold hearings on a complaint and one-half of the members agree, the investigation and/or hearings shall be held. If the members should be equally divided on their findings and recommendations to the President, then the findings and recommendations of each group shall be forwarded to the President.

When the trade agreements extension bill was before the senate, an amendment was adopted adding new teeth to section 22 of the agricultural adjustment act having to do with curbs on agricultural imports. The amendment provided that in a case where the Secretary of Agriculture determined and reported to the President that a condition existed re-

—*Continued on page 61*

Coumarin Use in Chocolate To Be Prohibited by FDA

As a followup to its recent action in outlawing the use of coumarin in foods, the Food and Drug Administration announced last week that steps are to be taken soon to eliminate this commodity as an optional ingredient in the official standards covering the production of various chocolate products.

A formal hearing for the purpose of receiving testimony on amending the standards to eliminate coumarin from the list of optional ingredients will be held by the agency September 15 before Leonard D. Hardy, an official of the agency. The hearing will be limited to this single question.

Drugs, Flavoring Extract Drawback Bill Approved

House bill 4980 permitting manufacturers of drugs and flavoring extracts to receive monthly drawbacks of taxes paid on alcohol used in these products was passed by the senate August 1 and sent to the President for his signature.

Under existing laws, such drawbacks may only be paid over quarterly periods. This proved a hardship in some instances because it meant that considerable sums of money was being tied up while claims for drawbacks were being processed by the Treasury Department. The bill is designed to ease this burden by allowing for quicker payment of the monies due.

Chemical, Fertilizer Export Restrictions Are Liberalized

The Office of International Trade last week announced that exporters may now ship certain types of industrial chemicals, fertilizers and fertilizer materials to most countries without applying for an individual export license. Individual licenses will continue to be required only for shipments to Hong Kong, Macao and the Iron Curtain countries.

Items removed from the positive list which now may be exported under general license "GRO" are:—Ammonium phosphate, nitrogenous chemical material not elsewhere classified in schedule B, normal superphosphate, concentrated superphosphate, potassium chloride and potassium sulphate, nitrogenous phosphatic types of fertilizer not elsewhere classified in schedule B and prepared fertilizer mixtures.

OIT said that the relaxation was made possible by the improved supply situation for these commodities.

Ginger Import Curbs Eased

Ginger may now be imported into the United States from Japan upon certification by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan that the product is not of Red China origin. The relaxation of restrictions on imports of product was contained in an amendment to the Foreign Assets Control regulations of the Treasury Department published in the *Federal Register* July 31.

Titanium Sponge Production Rise Seen Stemming From New Accord

Production of titanium sponge will be increased by 6,000 tons a year as a result of a contract betwen Cramet, Inc., Chicago, and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, Edmund F. Mansure, administrator of DMPA, announced last week.

The contract calls for construction of a $25,000,000 plant. Final selection of a site has not been made, but a location near Nashville, Tenn., is under consideration. Scheduled for partial production by early 1955 and full production a year later, the new plant will include facilities for production of ingots of titanium and titanium alloys as well as sponge. It will be the biggest titanium operation so far undertaken in the government-industry expansion program.

In all, the contract with Cramet, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Crane Company, Chicago, calls for production of 30,000 tons of titanium sponge over a period of five years. DMPA will advance the company up to $24,950,000 for construction and equipment costs to be repaid with interest as titanium sponge is produced.

Terms of Agreement

The government has an option to buy up to 7,500 tons of sponge during the term of the contract at $5 per pound for any sponge bought during the first year of production and $4 per pound or market, whichever is greater, thereafter. On the other hand, the company may tender to the government, and the government is required to buy, up to 6,000 tons of sponge during the life of the contract at $5 per pound during the first year of production and $4 per pound thereafter, but the government is not required to take more than 1,000 tons at the $5 rate.

If the new facilities should become obsolescent during the life of the contract as a result of development of more economical processes for making titanium, a possibility provided for in all DMPA-industry titanium contracts, the government could assist in replacement of the facilities, or the project could be closed down. In the latter event, the government would assume title to the facilities as full payment of any unpaid balance owing the government and would assume termination costs not to exceed $6,260,000.

Similar Contracts in Effect

DMPA has similar contracts with Titanium Metals Corporation of America and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Thus, with the new Cramet contract, the United States will have a total capacity of about 13,200 tons a year by 1956, not counting the research facilities of the Bureau of Mines at Boulder City, Nev. Under a recent contract with DMPA, these facilities will deliver 250 tons over a period of eighteen months to help meet current demands for the metal. Further expansion of private facilities is contemplated, Mr. Mansure said. The country's total production of titanium in 1950 was seventy-five tons.

Plant Inspection Legislation Clears Congress Despite Last-Minute Snarl

Restored authority to compel the owners or operators of food, drug and cosmetic factories and warehouses to open their doors to inspection by agents of the Food and Drug Administration last week awaited only the signature of President Eisenhower to H. R. 5740 which congress sent to the White House August 3. It appeared almost certain that the President would sign the measure.

The bill cleared the legislative hurdles of congress and was sent to the President only minutes before congress adjourned the session sine die shortly before midnight Monday. It had become snarled in a crossfire of criticism of its provisions and the report of the senate committee and for a time final action was threatened with delay until next session.

This was due to two factors:—An amendment written into the bill by the senate labor committee at the request of the National Retail Druggists Association, with the approval of FDA, and the report accompanying the bill which again raised the issue of scope of inspection authority granted under the law to FDA and which confirmed all the past arguments of the agency.

NARD Amendment Killed

The senate approved the NARD amendment, but the house balked and on a final showdown the senate reconsidered and voted the amendment out. The amendment modified the Durham-Humphrey law to provide that FDA agents could inspect prescription files of retail drug stores only if they had reason to believe violations of the law had occurred, or in tracing a drug that had been dangerously adulterated or misbranded.

The amendment had been proposed as a "clarification" of the law on the right of FDA agents to inspect prescription files, but the house members of the interstate commerce committee refused to accept it. Rep. Charles Wolverton of New Jersey, chairman, argued that the amendment opened up a section of the law which had never been considered in connection with factory inspection authority by the house committee, nor was it the subject of hearings by the senate committee. He said the house could not accept such an important amendment under such conditions, and his argument prevailed, the senate dropping the amendment without further debate.

Senate Comments on Scope

Of greater importance to the drug manufacturing industry, however, were the comments contained in the report of the senate committee on the scope of factory inspection authority. In view of the fact that reports of congressional committees and the record of debates on legislation sometime are turned to by the courts to determine "legislative intent," considerable significance may be attached, according to some quarters, to these comments in the senate report:—

"The bill clearly is not intended to authorize 'fishing expeditions' into private papers such as financial accounts, the or-

—*Continued on page 58*

ODM Issues Additional Certificates of Necessity

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization for several expansion projects in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period July 16 to 29 by the Office of Defense Mobilization, it was announced last week. They included the following:—

Ammonium sulphate—Rohm & Haas Company, Deer Park, Tex., $1,284,641 invested and 45 percent allowed.

Aviation alkylates—Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Springs, Tex., $2,029,040 invested in one portion of the project and 100 percent allowed and 45 percent and 65 percent allowed on other portions; Derby Oil Company, Wichita, Kan., $1,600,000 invested in one portion of the project and 100 percent allowed and 15 percent to 65 percent allowed on other portions.

Barite — Superbar Company, Mineral Point, Mo., $11,000 invested and 30 percent allowed.

Bisphenol-A—Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., $950,000 invested and 75 percent allowed.

Blood derivatives and gamma globulin—Hyland Laboratories, Los Angeles, $637,000 invested in one part of the project with a 50 percent allowance and $125,635 invested in another part of the project with a 75 percent allowance.

Chemicals for military use—Hercules Powder Company, Hopewell, Va., $251,080 invested and 65 percent allowed; Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y., $22,663 invested and 65 percent allowed.

High-purity oxygen and acetylene—Anchorage Oxygen Company, Anchorage, Alaska, $309,034 invested and 50 percent allowed.

Isobutane for aviation gasoline—Warren Petroleum Corporation, Greggton, Tex., $142,234 invested and 100 percent allowed.

Quinoline Expansion Goal Reduced Sharply by ODM

The production expansion goal for quinoline has been reduced to a proposed annual capacity of 2,400,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, it was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. This is a decrease of 3,400,000 pounds from the initial goal announced in March, 1952, and represents an increase of only 700,000 pounds over the January 1, 1951, capacity.

Prior to Korea, the principal use of quinoline was in the production of niacin. Since Korea large amounts have been required by the armed services in the form of a derivative, copper-8-quinolinolate, used for mildewproofing fabrics for tents and other military uses.

Subsequent to the establishment of the initial goal, methylethylpyridin has been substantially replacing quinoline in the manufacture of niacin. It has also been found that the quantities of quinoline required for meeting military mildewproofing requirements will not be as great as was originally estimated.

Titanium Sponge Output Target Is Revised Upward

A revised defense expansion goal for titanium sponge was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The new goal calls for annual production of 25,000 tons in 1956, an increase of 3,000 tons over the goal established on October 13, 1952.

ODM officials said that the Defense Materials Procurement Agency has been authorized to conduct exploratory negotiations for the additional production capacity which is sought. Because of the rapidly growing application of titanium in military equipment officials added that they plan to review the expansion goals again in the next few months.

Cobalt Export Quotas Set for Third Quarter

Third quarter export quotas for cobalt were announced last week by the Office of International Trade as follows:—

A quota of 7,000 pounds for welding rods and wire; 1,800 pounds for cobalt dental alloys, and 2,600 pounds for cobalt chemicals such as reagent grade for laboratory use, salts of organic compounds, inorganic salts and compounds and paint and varnish driers. Cobalt-containing pigments are not included in this quota. The quantities are the same as those for the second quarter.

A 3,000-pound quota was established for combustion catalysts containing cobalt. In the second quarter the quota for these materials was 1,000 pounds.

Rubber Measure Signed

President Eisenhower signed the synthetic rubber plants disposal bill into law August 7. The bill (H. R. 5728) provides for a three-man sales commission to complete the disposal program by January 1, 1955. Congress has thirty days within which to veto any of the proposed sale contracts.

Coal Chemicals Output Dropped Off During '52

Production of the primary coal chemical materials and derivatives fell off in 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output of each of the following dropped 12 percent below the 1951 totals—crude tar, crude light oil and cokeoven gas—and ammonia production (NH_3 content of sulphate and liquor) declined 11 percent.

The reduction in supplies of crude tar and light oil in turn resulted in substantial decreases in production of the various derivatives. Production of benzol (excluding motor grade) at oven-coke plants was 10 percent lower in 1952, while the following declines from the 1951 figures were noted for other materials:—Toluol and benzol, 11 percent; crude naphthalene, 19 percent; creosote oil, 8 percent, and crude chemical oil, 18 percent.

The overall drop in coal chemicals output was attributed to a 14 percent decline in production of oven and beehive coke. This, in turn, was due to the lengthy strike in the iron and steel industry which caused virtually all of the "furnace" oven-and-beehive-coke plants to suspend operations during June and July.

Coal chemical materials, exclusive of breeze, obtained from cokeoven operations in the United States during 1952 were as follows:—

	Production[1]	Sales Quantity
Tar ..... gals.	703,889,653	377,147,7?.8
Tar derivatives:—		
Creosote oil, distillate as such gals.	33,604,537	33,309,079
Creosote oil, in coal-tar solution gals.	5,817,810	5,533,459
Crude chemical oil, gals.	20,403,933	20,460,094
Phenol ..... lbs.	7,681,341	5,834,187
Pitch of tar:—[2]		
Soft .... net tons.	488,050	3,414
Medium net tons.	14,709	14,668
Hard net tons.	253,536	25,576
Other tar derivatives[3]	.....	.....
Ammonia:—		
Sulphate[4] ..... lbs.	1,604,824,708	1,605,092,441
Liquor (NH_3 content) ..... lbs.	44,119,160	39,451,490
Total	.....	.....
Sulphate equivalent of all forms lbs.	1,781,301,348	1,762,898,401
NH_3 equivalent of all forms ..... lbs.	445,325,337	440,724,600
Gas:—		
Used under boilers, etc. ..... M cu. ft.	[5]922,631,185	45,479,955
Used in steel or allied plants M cu.ft.		367,510,293
Distributed through city mains M cu. ft.		121,172,674
Sold for industrial use ..... M cu. ft.		43,194,440
Total	[5]922,631,185	576,358,364
Crude light oil ..... gals.	[6]249,293,857	14,654,903
Light oil derivatives:—		
Benzol:—		
Specification grades (1°, 2°, and 90%) .. gals.	150,242,163	147,819,994
Other industrial grades ..... gals.	4,372,164	5,038,680
Motor grade gals.	[7]	[7] .....
Toluol (all grades) .. gals.	30,522,451	30,345,629
Xylol (all grades) .. gals.	8,093,761	8,037,314
Solvent naphtha (crude and refined) ..... gals.	4,681,037	4,624,233
Other light oil products ..... gals.	6,188,990	3,935,871
Total	204,600,586	199,801,721
Intermediate light oil. gals.	746,951	750,693
Naphthalene (crude):—		
Solidifying at less than 74° C. ..... lbs.	46,979,403	47,306,112
Solidifying at 74° and less than 79°C..lbs.	59,924,103	49,151,700
Pyridin:—		
Crude bases (dry basis ..... gals.	419,531	422,777
Refined (2°) ..... lbs.	1,242,184	1,221,294
Picolines ..... lbs.	678,737	687,936
Sodium phenolate gals.	2,257,163	2,235,173
Sulphur ..... lbs.	8,189,100	8,147,100
Other coal chemical materials[8]	.....	.....

[1] Includes products of tar distillation conducted by cokeoven operators under same corporate name.

[2] Soft pitchwater softening point less than 110°F.; medium pitchwater softening point 110° to 160°F.; hard pitchwater softening point above 160°F.

[3] Cresols, cresylic acid, fuel oil, pitch coke, road tar, tar paint, and topped, or refined, tar.

[4] A small amount of sulphate from purchased synthetic ammonia was produced and sold by two producers but is not included.

[5] Includes gas used for heating ovens and gas wasted.

[6] 237,313,046 gallons refined by cokeoven operators to make derived products shown.

[7] Included with "Other light oil products" to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

[8] Ammonium thiocyanate and secondary oil.

Minnesota Mining Purchases Irvington Varnish & Insulator

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has purchased Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J., Herbert P. Buetow, 3M president, announced last week. Directors of Minnesota Mining have approved a $7,000,000 agreement by which Irvington will become a division of the company.

Irvington stockholders will receive 3M common stock and cash for their Irvington shares, Mr. Buetow stated. No change is contemplated at Irvington, either in its operating policies or management team, he added.

Contents of This Issue

AIChE Outlines Agenda 7
Air Products Names Research Head 43
Anhydrous Ammonia Data Offered 40
Alkylation Facilities Short 4
Amer. Agricultural Chemicals Building Plant 4
Argueso in New Building 71
Attapulgus Offering Gelling Agent 41
Aureomycin Bill Signed 57
Becco Fills Sales Posts 42
Borden Unit Appoints Two 50
Brown-Millbank Opens Office 45
CCC Amends Regulations 57
CCC August Offerings 5
Cabot Appoints Three 71
Cal. Standard Gasoline Plans 62
Canadian Nickel Elects Parker 5
Carbide Offered Colored 'Dynel' Fiber 40
Catalysts Tariff Classification Changed 60
Celanese Applications Lab. Shifted 43
Chemical, Fertilizer Export 3
Chemstrand Corp. Appoints 2 42
Chemurgic Elects Lerner 42
Chilean Nitrate Appoints 39
Chlorine, Caustic Soda Plant Now Producing 5
Coal Chemicals Output 4
Consolidated Products Acquires 5
Consolidated Rendering Elects 45
Cottonseed Crush: June 73
Coumarin Use in Chocolate to Be Banned .. 3
Cyanamid Cuts Experimental Chemicals 56
Cyanamid Positions to Three 45
Davies Nitrate Appoints 43
Devoe Reports Promotions 78
Dicalcium Phosphate Rail Reductions 45
Dihydrostreptomycin Bids by China 63
Drug, Flavoring Extract Bill Approved 3
DuPont Dept. Heads Exchange Jobs 41
Ethyl Sales Managers Appointed 45
Fair Trade Held Vital to Brand Names 57
Fatty Acid Production Lower in June 4
Fatty Acids Production for 1952 Reported .. 7
Federal Supply Expands 42
Fertilizer Expansion Planned 5
Fertilizer, Lime Funds Told 5
Foote Post to Commons 43
Frito Buys Oil Mills 5
Gelvatex Plant Started 71
Ginger Import Curbs Eased 3
Grace Adds Bown, Biggs 40
Grillie of duPont Retires 4
Glass Container Shipments: June 67
Hercules Positions to Keane, Chase 4
Hilton-Davis Appoints Gurska 50
Hooker Research Adds Four 41
Ivers-Lee Buys Plant 6
Jefferson Adds Directors 5
Mathieson Appoints Phillips 41
McAdam Opens Brokerage Office 42
Metal Cans Shipments: May 57
Minnesota Mining Buys Irvington Varnish. 4
Monsanto Cleveland Office 43
Moorehouse Relinquishes Post 7
Nat'l Advertising Post to Hayes 50
Nat'l Gypsum Opens New Orleans Office 72
Nat'l Lead to Distribute Nicaro Nickel 4
Nickel Coating Method Told 41
NSF Bill Awaits President's Action 57
Nuodex Adds Horn, Prentiss 60
NWDA Announces Meeting Plans 7
ODM Certificates 3
Oil Chemists Plan Drying Oils Session 7
Oil Trade Outing Aug. 25 50
Palm Oil, Kernels Output Up in Malaya 72
Personnel Parley in N. Y. Next Month 7
Pipelines Data Reported by PAD 47
Pitts. Coke Post to Jenkins 72
Plant Inspection Legislation 3
Plastics Group Appoints Underwood 79
Plastics Research Team Honored 72
Proprietary Ass'n Names 63
Quinoline Expansion 3
Racing Chemists Elect 59
Renegotiation Act Extension Held Over 60
Riddle Joins Diedolf & Rochford 56
Rubber Chemicals Catalog Issued 40
Rubber Plants Bill Signed 3
SAACI Golfs Tuesday 57
SBA Lending Operations to RFC 5
Scholle Erects Building 63
Senate Confirms Dr. Keefer 7
Sharp & Dohme Appoints 47
Shea Appoints Wilson 41
Shell Announces Personnel Shifts 47
Sherwin-Williams Names Two 43
Silicone Resin Developed for Multiple Use .. 72
Soybean Crush: June 74
Soy Oil Greater Margarine Use Seen 7
Spencer Kellogg Appoints 43
Stepan Has New Detergent Base 39
Sulphur, Nickel Controls Eased 4
Synthetic Resin Concentrate Offered 71
Texas Eastern Completes Project 47
Titanium Sponge Production Rise 3
Titanium Sponge Target 3
Trade Pacts Extension Bill 3
Trifluoracetic Anhydride Process 5
Weed Killer Promising: Gen'l Chemical 5
Wyatt Leaves Westvaco 40

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index 79
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 60
Book Review 34
Classified Advertisements 78
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 62
Coal Chemicals Output 48
Crude Oil Stocks 46
Current Market Quotations 9
Editorials 34
Imports 60
Imports Detained 65
Obituaries 62
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 5
Trade Briefs 43, 50, 71, 72

Gillie, duPont Polychemicals Ass't Sales Head, to Retire

After thirty-eight years with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., Leslie B. Gillie will retire on September 30. He has been succeeded as an assistant director of sales for the polychemicals department by Clarence D. Bell. Mr. Gillie will remain with the department in an advisory capacity until some time in September.

Mr. Gillie joined duPont in 1915 as a chemist at the experimental station in Wilmington. He was made technical assistant to the director of the former cellulose products manufacturing department in 1921 and the following year entered the field of plastics sales in the New York office, becoming district sales manager for special plastics. He was later made sales manager for molding powder and, in 1942, was named director of sales in the industrial division of the plastics department. He became sales director in 1948. When the plastics department was combined with the ammonia department to form the polychemicals department in 1949, Mr. Gillie was appointed an assistant director of sales for the new department.

Mr. Bell joined duPont in 1937, became general laboratory director of the polychemicals department in 1950, later was made assistant manager of nitrogen products sales and last year was appointed marketing analysis manager.

Fatty Acid Production Reported Lower in June

Fatty acid production in June totaled 32,679,000 pounds, as compared to the May level of 36,386,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. The former figure was somewhat higher, however, than the figure for June, 1952.

Total disposition in June was 32,917,000 pounds, as compared to 35,130,000 pounds in May. Shipments, however, were above the level for June, 1952. Stocks in June were 36,408,000 pounds, a slight rise over the 35,540,000 pounds on hand at the end of May.

Sulphur, Nickel Controls Eased by Canadian Govt.

The Canadian Department of Defense Production last week announced further relaxation of controls on sulphur and certain nickel-bearing materials.

Regarding sulphur, the department revoked an order instituted last November which required major users of sulphur to supply the Department of Defense Production with specific reports so as to keep the supply situation in the dominion under review. With the disbanding of the sulphur committee of the International Materials Conference and the improved supply position of the material, it was pointed out, such reports from major consumers will no longer be necessary.

The nickel action revoked an agreement between the department and Canadian producers and distributors of nickel-bearing stainless steel, low alloy steel and nickel-bearing copper which restricted them to specific end-uses. Due to an improvement in the nickel supply situation, the department said, these restrictions are no longer necessary.

Alkylation Facilities Still Short of US Needs: PAD

The Petroleum Administration for Defense last week reported a shortage of 20,000 barrels a day of alkylation facilities needed to cover estimated full mobilization needs for aviation gasoline. The agency said that its policy will be to ask all applicants for certificates of necessity covering expansion in refining operations to check carefully the possibility of including an alkylate unit in their projects.

Since October, 1951, when the Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency was given an $85,000,000 fund to back facilities contracts for the production of alkylate, PAD has been pressing for an expansion of production facilities beyond present capacities by 30,000 barrels a day. So far projects filed for PAD recommendation cover only about 10,000 barrels a day.

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Price Index Up Again

The OPD price index continued its ward trend last week, showing a ri 0.09 point over the preceding week's ure. The oils, fats and waxes market primarily responsible for the advan the overall index. Among items hi were peanut meal and linseed and oils. Declines included carnauba copra and coconut and cottonseed The botanicals market was stronger pepper, vanilla beans and senega advanced. Anise seed and coriander lower. Business in essential oils brisker with lemon oil higher and way, clove, dillweed and sage oils a reductions. Egg yolk was increased in textile and leather chemicals ma while Javanese tapioca flour was the reduction.

Xylol and toluol were advanced in coal chemicals market. Castor beans lower in the drugs and fine chemi market in addition to reductions ethylhexyl alcohol and ethylene dic ride. Price changes in the heavy ch icals section included declines in cop crystals and metal. Toluol-type lac diluent was down in the petroleum der tives market. There were no changes ported in the agricultural chemicals m ket. Argentine casein was advanced in protective coatings materials market.

Except for sixteen changes in botani listed on page 65, price changes dur the past week were as follows (the nu ber in parentheses after changes indic the pages on which the market repo will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 3c. per lb. (69).
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb. (51).
Lard, 1¼c. per lb. (73).
Oil, corn, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (73).
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Lemon, USP, Cal., 25c. per lb. (67).
Messina, 25c. per lb.
Linseed, 4/5c. per lb. (73).
Palm, drums, ¼c. per lb. (73).
Peanut meal, $4 per ton (73).
Petrolatum, ½c. per lb. (46).
Toluol, 1½c. to 2c. per lb. (36).
Xylol, ½c. to 3c. per lb. (48).

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, ethylhexyl, 2¼c. per lb. (53).
Castor beans, $5 per ton, f.o.b. Brazil (53).
Copper chloride, crystals, 1¼c. per lb. (36).
anhy., 2c, per lb.
metal, ½c. per lb.
Ethylene dichloride, 1c. per lb. (53).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (73).
Lacquer diluent, toluol type, gp. 3, tanks, ¼c per gal (46).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (73).
Oil, amyris, 10c. per lb. (67).
Caraway, NF, 10c. per lb. (67).
Castor, No. 1 Brazilian, ¾c. per lb. (73).
Clove bud, 50c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, crude, N. Y., ¼c. per lb. (73).
Pac. coast, ½c. per lb.
Corn foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (73).
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (73).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Dilweed, 5c. per lb. (67).
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb. (67).
Peppermint, nat., 35c. per lb. (67).
redistilled, 35c. per lb.
Pimento leaf, 15c. per lb. (67).
Rosemary, Spanish, technical, 5c. per lb. (67)
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb. (67).
Spearmint, USP, 30c. per lb. (67).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (73).
Tapioca flour, Java, ¼c. per lb. (51).
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 1c. per lb. (73).
N. C. crude No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
ref., No. 3, 3c. per lb.
yellow, 1c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER relative record of prices of chemicals a related materials is currently as follows:-

(100=1949 average)

Aug. 7 1953	July 31, 1953	Aug. 8, 1952
106.32	106.23	109.61

Amer. Agricultural Chemical Now Erecting Plant in Ohio

American Agricultural Chemicals Com pany, New York, last week announced tha it has a new fertilizer plant under con struction at Cairo, Ohio. The new unit expected to be completed late this yea The plant will include a 24,300-square-foo wet-mix building as well as a dry-mi structure. The latter will be erected b A. J. Sackett Company, Baltimore, Md which will also supply and install dry mixing equipment for the unit.

National Lead to Distribute Nicaro Nickel Plant Output

National Lead Company, New York, ha announced that it has taken over responsi bility for distribution of all production o the government-owned nickel plant a Nicaro, Cuba. For this purpose, Nationa Lead has set up a nickel sales division t render technical service and assistance t nickel users. Headquarters of this divi sion will be located at 111 Broadway New York.

Monarch Advances Prices

Monarch Chemical Company, division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corpora tion, last week announced that it is ad vancing prices on its line of baking pow ders and baking creams, effective August 31.

CCC Details Its List Of August Offerings

Commodities being offered for sale during August by the Department of Agriculture from the inventories of the Commodity Credit Corporation include nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, crude and refined cottonseed oil, cottonseed meal, olive oil, flaxseed, and soybeans. The prices at which the products are to be sold are as follows:—

Nonfat dry milk solids — 325,000,000 pounds spray process, US extra grade, 17 cents per pound for both domestic and export trade; 50,000,000 pounds of roller process, US extra grade, 15 cents per pound for both domestic and export trade. Prices apply "in store" at location of stocks in any state.

Cottonseed oil, refined — 727,000,000 pounds, market price or 17¾ cents per pound, whichever is higher, f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at points of storage locations for domestic trade; bid basis f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at points of storage locations for export trade.

Cottonseed oil, crude — 10,000,000 pounds, market price or acquisition price for specified areas f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producer's mills, whichever is higher, for domestic trade; bid basis f.o.b. tankcars or tankwagons at producer's mills for export trade.

Linseed oil, raw—189,600,000 pounds, market price on date of sale for domestic trade; bid basis f.o.b. tankcars at points of storage locations for export trade.

Olive oil, edible—188,000 gallons, market price or $2.68 per gallon in fifty-five gallon drums, whichever is higher, f.o.b. points of storage locations for domestic trade; bid basis in fifty to fifty-five-gallon drums, f.o.b. points of storage locations for export trade.

Soybeans, bulk, for crushing only—3,545,000 bushels, market price but not less than the applicable 1952 loan rate at points of production, basis on-track, for No. 2 or better grade green or yellow soybeans for domestic trade; market price on date of sale at place of delivery, provided delivery takes place within fifteen days, basis No. 2 or better grade green or yellow soybeans for export trade.

Flaxseed, bulk, for crushing only—280,000 bushels, $305 per bushel for No. 1 grade basis on track, Galveston, Tex., for domestic trade; 4,115,360 bushels in midwest area and 280,000 bushels in Texas area for export trade. Offers are invited from exporters and will be considered on the basis of quantity as well as price, and will not be accepted for less than the minimum carlot weight as prescribed by railroad carrier's regulation at point of storage.

Cottonseed meal, cake and pellets — 283,000 short tons of meal, 11,000 short tons of cake, and 1,000 short tons of pellets, $57 per ton, basis 41 percent meal,

—*Continued on page 63*

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The first session of the Eisenhower congress came to a quiet closing last Monday shortly before midnight, but its memories will linger on, judging by the number of junkets and investigations which the members voted to conduct during the intervening five months between now and next January when the new session begins.

Mention was made by departing members of such places as Alaska, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East and the Far East as places in need of "field studies" while other groups prepared "grass roots" conferences on such subjects as farm programs, post offices, civil service needs and waterfront racketeering. One ambitious group in the house plans to hold hearings on the annexation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by Russia.

Until the final tabulations are made and agreed upon by the experts, it is anybody's guess as to how much money was saved by way of appropriation cuts. Semi-official figures, compiled by congressional aids during the closing days of the session, placed the congressional cuts below budget estimates at about $9,900,000,000. But in speaking of the accomplishments of the session, Republican floor leader Halleck of the house estimated the "savings" at $14,000,000,000 while Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri, ranking Democrat on the house appropriations committee, said they amounted to only $4,500,000,000.

As usual, the members showed no reluctance to discuss any matter that came to mind in the greatest detail. They succeeded in covering 11,419 pages of the Congressional Record with debates and roll calls, and added another 5,352 pages to the size of the *Record* in the form of appendix—consisting chiefly of newspaper clippings, telegrams from constituents and other matter incorporated without reading.

There were 9,463 bills and about 950 resolutions introduced, of which 6,862 bills and nearly 700 resolutions went into the house hopper and 2,601 bills and 250 resolutions were presented in the senate. Only a few of these saw the light of day, however. The record shows that only a little more than 2,000 bills ever got out of committee and about 400 of these fell by the wayside and never got passed.

During the adjournment period all the bills remain alive and when congress returns in January, it picks up where it left off last Monday. All the bills and resolutions retain their present status and do not have to be reintroduced and go through the machinery of hearings and reports as in the case between congresses.

Internal Revenue's 'New Front'

A bit of intelligence that perhaps has escaped notice is the fact that the Bureau of Internal Revenue, like so many of the other agencies of the government, is desirous of putting forth a "new front" to the public and giving the appearance of providing "service" for the taxpayers'

—*Continued on page 34*

Fertilizer, Lime Funds For Coming Year Told

The Department of Agriculture expects to spend between $52,000,000 and $62,000,000 on fertilizers and lime used in the soil conversation program next year, department officials indicated last week. This is less than the amount available for the current year, but considerably more than was to be spent for this purpose under the original plan of Secretary Benson.

The exact total cannot be estimated, it was pointed out, because the amount depends almost entirely on the action of the county committees which are permitted to establish their own rate of payments, within certain limits, under the terms of the 1954 program. Farmers can be allowed as much as 50 percent of the cost of fertilizer and lime, but in most cases it is expected to be much less.

In the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, which congress approved last month, $195,000,000 was set aside for soil conservation payments in the new year. This compares with $250,000,000 in the current year, but is $50,000,000 more than requested by Secretary Benson, who planned to limit soil conservation benefit payments to permanent types of conservation work, such as terracing, tree planting, etc.

Amount of Subsidy Payments

Of the $195,000,000 available, $45,500,000 is being retained to cover administrative expenses and to provide a reserve, leaving $148,500,000 available for subsidy payments to farmers cooperating in the program.

County committees will place heavy emphasis on permanent conservation practices but at the same time will make payments for the semi-permanent type of practices which call for uses of fertilizer and lime. During the current year 42 percent of the conservation fund went for fertilizer and lime uses, but for 1954 the percentage will be cut possibly as low as 35 percent.

Secretary Benson said that federal funds will be used only for those practices which are deemed essential in the public interest and which the farmer or rancher indicates he would not otherwise carry out with his own resources. This means, it was explained, that payments for fertilizers and lime to be used for such things as growing food crops will be ruled out.

Aim of Department

The aim of the department is establishment of legume and grass vegetative cover as part of land-use adjustments and in initiating a systematic crop rotation. The federal government will share the cost of the seed, lime and commercial fertilizer which are essential to getting such crops established. Payments also will be made for the initial improvement of existing grass land, including the necessary minerals, and correcting the basic lime deficiencies on crop land to permit the establishment of legumes and grasses.

Weed Killer Promising, General Chemical Says

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced that a new weed killer that it has under development shows signs of becoming one of the most useful chemicals ever introduced for the control of undesirable plants in food and fiber crops as well as on non-crop land.

The product is phenyldimethylurea, a compound related to the "carbamate" family of herbicides. It has been produced in experimental quantities over several seasons and is now approaching commercial availability. It will be marketed under the trade-name "Urab," and will be offered in several formulations for various applications.

Field tests by General Chemical's agricultural research staff show "Urab" to be highly effective in controlling weeds in some crops at dosages as low as one half pound per acre. Where a "soil sterilizing" action is sought for such situations as railroad and power line right-of-ways, highways, industrial areas, etc., higher dosages of the product are capable of eliminating all plant growth from soil for extended periods, it was said.

Trifluoroacetic Anhydride Process Developed by 3M

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has developed a new process for recovery of trifluoroacetic anhydride from trifluoroacetic acid. The company is offering the anhydride and the "know-how" for recovering it readily from chemical reaction mixtures.

According to 3M, trifluoroacetic anhydride is particularly valuable as a promoter for the direct esterification under very mild conditions of a variety of acids and alcohols. During the esterification process, the anhydride reverts to the acid. Previously, 3M pointed out, there was no economical method for reconverting the acid to the anhydride and the high cost limited its use commercially as an esterification promoter.

The new process involves dehydrating the acid with "Sulfan," General Chemical division's brand of stabilized sulphur trioxide. This technic is possible with perfluoro acids, it was explained, because of their extreme stability and resistance to oxidation. By means of the new process, 3M emphasized, industrial users of trifluoroacetic anhydride will be able to reconvert the acid to the anhydride themselves, using it over and over again.

Currently produced by Minnesota Mining in pilot-plant quantities, the cost of trifluoroacetic anhydride is several dollars per pound. However, it was noted that if large-scale commercial applications can be found, the acid and the anhydride will be among the cheapest of the fluorochemicals.

Canadian Nickel Elects Ralph Parker President

Ralph D. Parker has been elected president of Canadian Nickel Company, Ltd., Inco subsidiary which conducts its exploration and prospecting program, it has been announced by J. Roy Gordon, vice-president and general manager of Canadian operations of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Parker has been vice-president and a director of Canadian Nickel since May, 1952.

He came to International Nickel in 1928 from McIntyre Porcupine Mines, becoming superintendent of Inco's Creighton Mine near Copper Cliff, Ont. In 1935 he was appointed general superintendent of the mining and smelting division and in 1947 to the additional post of assistant vice-president of International Nickel. Since joining Inco Mr. Parker has had world-wide experience in the search for and examination of nickel occurrences.

Fertilizer Expansion Planned By Chemical Enterprises, Inc.

Plans to increase its investment in the field of anhydrous ammonia distribution through the purchase of a major interest in the Southeastern Liquid Fertilizer Company, Albany, Ga., were revealed last week by Chemical Enterprises, Inc., New York. Completion of the deal is being held up pending the settlement of some legal matters, it was stated.

Chemical Enterprises currently has similar interests in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. Acquisition of Southeastern Liquid Fertilizer is its first move in the southeast. The Georgia firm will continue as an independent operating unit and the new capital supplied by Chemical Enterprises will be used to expand operations through the construction of added storage facilities and the opening of new distribution points.

Chemical Enterprises is a joint venture of Lee Higginson Corporation, investment bankers of New York, Boston and Chicago, and a group of chemical engineering consultants, including Singmaster & Breyer, C. O. Brown and C. R. Downs, all of New York.

SBA Lending Operations Go to RFC for Sixty Days

All lending operations of the newly-established Small Business Administration will be handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for sixty days while the functions of the former Small Defense Plants Administration are being transferred to the new small business agency, SBA administrator William D. Mitchell announced last week.

Mr. Mitchell said that SBA will carry out all its other functions during the two-month period required to formulate plans and firm up policies. "For a period of sixty days no loan applications will be accepted or approved at any of SBA's thirteen regional offices," Mr. Mitchell said. "To organize this new agency so that future loans may be more expeditiously handled, it is necessary that this sixty-day waiting period be enforced. If a loan applicant feels his needs are urgent, he can, under the law passed by congress, apply to the RFC.

"Let me emphasize that all other previous functions of the Small Defense Plants Administration will be carried out by SBA. The agency's field offices are ready and willing to assist small businessmen from coast to coast. They are invited to discuss their particular problems with our regional directors at any time," Mr. Mitchell added.

Consolidated Products Co. Acquires Condenser Service

Consolidated Products Company, New York, has acquired Condenser Service & Engineering Company, Hoboken, N. J., and its affiliated companies, Herman Kahn, Consolidated president, announced last week. William M. Kennedy, former president of Condenser Service, will continue as chairman of the board of directors of that firm, while Maurice Grober will remain as general manager of Condenser Service.

According to Mr. Kahn, Condenser Service and its affiliates represent assets of over $3,000,000. Among the affiliated companies is Edge Moor Iron Works, Inc., Edge Moor, Del. Also included are Scranton Pump Division, Blackburn-Smith Manufacturing Company and Instrument Service Company, with plants at Scranton, Pa.; Elizabeth, N. J., and Raritan, N. J.

Frito Co. Buys Out Two Texas Vegetable Oil Mills

Purchase of two San Antonio, Tex., vegetable oil processing firms by the Frito Company, Dallas, Tex., was announced last week by C. E. Doolin, president of Frito. The amount involved in the purchase of the Texas Vegetable Oil Company and its subsidiary, Vegetable Oil Refining Company, was undisclosed.

Mr. Doolin was elected president of the two firms immediately following the acquisition of the properties. Other new officers of the firm are Earl B. Doolin, vice-president; John M. Middleton, vice-president, treasurer and general manager, and Jack Johannes, secretary. All officers, with the addition of Clarence E. Barr, will serve as directors.

Jefferson Adds Directors

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has announced the election of three new members to the board of directors. They are:—W. P. Gee, assistant to the president of Texas Company; L. C. Duncan, assistant to the president of American Cyanamid Company, and S. C. Moody, vice-president of American Cyanamid.

Chlorine, Caustic Soda Plant Of Pennsalt Now Producing

The new $8,000,000 electrolytic chlorine and caustic soda plant at the Calvert City, Ky., works of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, is now in production.

The new DeNora electrolytic cells have been charged with brine made from Louisiana salt and activated with Tennessee Valley Authority power and are now producing chlorine and high purity, high strength caustic soda. Chlorine and hydrogen from the cells are being combined in the new anhydrous hydrogen chloride unit, and deliveries of these basic chemicals have started.

facts you may want to know about—

Magnesium Trisilicate

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Mallinckrodt, one of the first American producers of pharmaceutical grades of magnesium trisilicate, began manufacturing this valuable antacid in 1937 and is today among the foremost domestic producers.

Dependably Uniform

Of special value to pharmaceutical manufacturers is the high degree of lot-to-lot uniformity of Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate, not only in chemical composition but also in moisture content, particle size distribution, and bulk. Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate fully meets U.S.P. requirements.

Forms Available

To fit both tableting and suspension needs Mallinckrodt magnesium trisilicate is supplied in the following forms:

Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Powder
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Bulky
Magnesium Trisilicate U.S.P. Super Bulky

Important Properties

Important Properties—Typical Values

	Powder	Bulky	Super Bulky
Bulk—Approx. fl. oz./lb. . . .	45	75	130
Approx. Particle Size Distribution*			
less than 5 microns	15%	50%	65%
5-10 microns	10%	30%	15%
10-20 microns	35%	10%	15%
20-40 microns	40%	10%	5%
*Determined by sedimentation methods.			
Adsorptive power—mg. methylene blue/gram . . .	not less than 100	not less than 200	about 150
Acid consuming capacity—cc. N/10 HCl/gram	140-160	140-160	140-160

Companion Products

For alkaline mixtures containing magnesium trisilicate, Mallinckrodt also supplies top-quality companion products such as Magnesium Carbonate U.S.P., Calcium Carbonate U.S.P. and Bismuth Subcarbonate U.S.P.

Samples and prices will be supplied on request. For technical information write for Magnesium Trisilicate Data Unit X-212.

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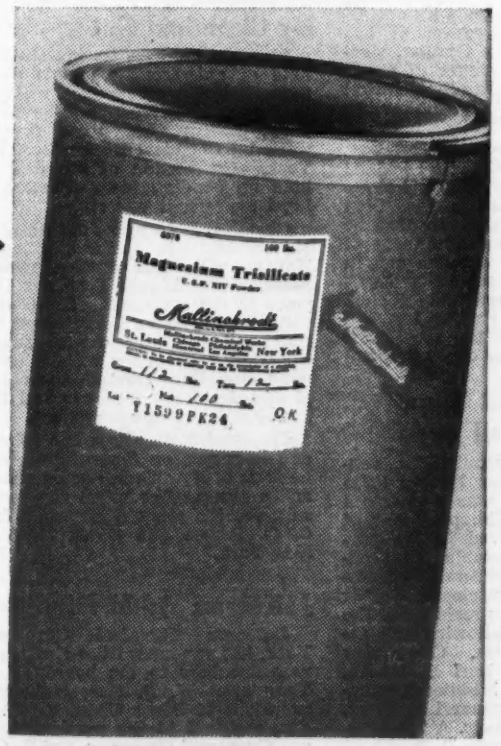

Association Meetings

This Week

Plant Science Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 10-15.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11, regional conclave, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., December 10-12.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting. Sheraton-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 4-7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, September 13-16; annual meeting Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Mining Congress, metal and nonmetallic mineral mining convention, Seattle, Wash., September 21-24.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 2-4.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Utah hotel, Salt Lake City Tabernacle grounds, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., September 24-25.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 17.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, November 30-December 5.

Chemical Market Research Association, fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Combined Contact Committee of ADMA, APMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 22-23.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn., Pocono Manor, Pa., September 24-27.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., August 25-26

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, October 3-7.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 29-30.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 9.

Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., October 1-2.

Tung Growers Council of America, annual meeting, Markham hotel, Gulfport, Miss., September 18-19.

Soybean Oil Use Boost In Margarine Forecast

Though vegetable shortening provides the largest single market for soybean oil, margarine may well win that position in the not-too-distant future, figures released by spokesmen for the soybean industry in Hudson, Iowa, indicate. Increased consumer demand for margarine has more than tripled the margarine industry's requirements for soybean oil in the past ten years, George M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, said.

In the first four months of this year, soybean oil going into margarine was 17 percent above the comparable period a year ago. To June 1, 301,811,000 pounds were used by margarine manufacturers, an annual rate of over 720,000,000 pounds, Mr. Strayer said. Only 199,187,000 pounds of soybean oil were utilized in margarine in 1943. Last year, the total jumped to 644,349,000 pounds, an increase of 445,162,000 pounds, or 223 percent.

Ten-Year Comparison

In the same ten-year period, soybean oil used in shortening increased from 568,405,000 pounds to 849,457,000 pounds, or 49 percent. In the first five months of this year 363,063,000 pounds went into shortening, as contrasted to 336,141,000 pounds in the comparable period of 1952, an increase of 8 percent, he said.

Figures on soybean oil used in other edible products, such as salad oils, mayonnaise and cooking oils, according to the Bureau of Census, show that 51,303,000 pounds were utilized in these products in the first five months of 1953. Last year 42,880,000 pounds were taken by manufacturers in the same space of time, an increase this year over last of 20 percent. The long-term increase in consumption of soybean oil in these products, from 1943 through 1952, was 113 percent.

Soybean Importance

More than half the weight of all fats and oils used in modern margarine is highly refined soybean oil—most of it hydrogenated. Margarine is 80 percent fats and vegetable oils and 16 percent skim milk. The remainder consists of salt, vitamin carriers, coloring matter and other miscellaneous ingredients, Mr. Strayer pointed out.

"Margarine manufacturers use domestic oils and provide one of the most promising markets for the thousands of US farmers producing soybean oil," the secretary said. "Soybean oil meal, a vital high protein feed for livestock and poultry, is derived in crushing soybeans in oil extraction. With the expanding markets for margarine, shortening, and other soybean oil products, the prospects for continued high level production of soybean oil meals are good," he said.

Oil Chemists Give Details For Session on Drying Oils

The titles of papers to be presented at the drying oil session of the twenty-seventh annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists Society in the Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 2 through 4, have been announced by C. G. Moore, chairman of the session.

They include:—"Intra- and Inter-Polymerization of Heat-Bodied Oils," by D. H. Wheeler and R. F. Paschke, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; "Ozonization of Oils," by N. L. Carrick, University of Michigan, and "The Effect of Estolide Content on Drying Properties of Dehydrated Castor Oil," by W. von Fischer, Case Institute of Technology. The session has been announced for the afternoon of November 20. There will be a discussion of drying oils at the student session on the afternoon of November 3 by Wouter Bosch, chairman of the Paint School of North Dakota Agricultural College.

General chairman of the technical program is H. T. Spannuth, Wilson and Co., Chicago. He is being assisted by Mr. Moore and these others:—H. C. Black, Swift & Co., industrial processes; E. L. Boley, Armour Auxiliaries, soaps and detergents; H. J. Harwood, Armour & Co., fatty acid derivatives; H. R. Kraybill, American Meat Institute Foundation, fats in animal feeds; S. J. Rini, Kraft Foods Company, salad dressings, margarine, etc., and K. F. Mattil, Swift & Co., student session. General chairman of the meeting is A. F. Kapecki, Wurster & Sanger Inc., Chicago. Exhibits chairman is R. H. Rogers, jr., Swift & Co.

Fatty Acids Production During 1952 Reported

Total production of fatty acids in 1952 amounted to 548,251,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Bureau of Census. A breakdown of this total by pre-1953 fatty acid classifications follows:—

Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than foots, 164,604,000 pounds; animal fat and oil fatty acids, 159,905,000 pounds; fish and marine mammal fatty acids, 672,000; fatty acids from fractionating or pressing, 178,014,000 pounds (stearic acid, 55,978,000 pounds; oleic acid, 68,434,000 pounds, and other acids, 53,602,000 pounds), and solid fatty acids, produced by splitting hydrogenated fats and oils, or by hydrogenations of fatty acids, 45,056,000 pounds.

A breakdown of 1952 production according to fatty acid classifications initiated with January, 1953, reports is as follows:—

Stearic acid (40-50 percent stearic content) types commercially designated as single, double and triple pressed, 50,049,000 pounds; other stearic acids (over 50 percent stearic content) high palmetic (over 60 percent palmetic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids, 71,560,000 pounds; hydrogenated fish and marine mammal fatty acids, 1,309,000 pounds; coconut-type fatty acids including coconut, babassu and palmkernel and such fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric and myristic, 35,176,000 pounds; unsaturated animal fatty acids (unhydrogenated), other than oleic, 145,438,000 pounds, and unsaturated vegetable fatty acids (unhydrogenated), 170,171,000 pounds.

A discrepancy between the total production and the breakdown according to the new classification is accounted for by the fact that figures for unhydrogenated fish and marine mammal fatty acids and oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil, are not reported to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Personnel Parley Readied For New York Next Month

The American Management Association will hold a national personnel conference September 28 to 30 at the Statler hotel, New York. About 900 executives are expected to attend the three-day parley.

Conference topics will include the strengthening of personnel administration, the dynamics of current labor problems, motivation of employees, changing concepts of the personnel function, the application and administration of industrial psychiatry, the status of middle management personnel and the human problems that will arise in the automatic plant of the future.

Among speakers from the chemical and allied industries will be John Post, manager of the industrial relations department, Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex., who will open the meeting on the twenty-eighth will the findings of a capsul management survey on what is happening toto personnel administrators. Dr. Frederick W. Dershimer, director of psychiatry, medical division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will be one of the speakers the afternoon of September 28. He will tell how psychiatry can be of value in industry, with case studies illustrating its use at duPont.

Claude Swank, vice-president, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., will outline the problems of the so-called "forgotten man' of management, the middle management executive between the supervisory and policy-making levels, and will report what Johnson & Johnson is doing to give him more recognition. Dow Chemical Company's training program for tomorrow's automatic plant will be described, with the plans the Midland, Mich., concern has made for solving the personnel problems likely to accompany automation.

Senate Confirms Dr. Keefer As Aid to Secretary Hobby

The nomination of Dr. Chester S. Keefer as assistant to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, to be in charge of health and medical affairs of the department, was confirmed by the senate before congress adjourned sine die August 3. Dr. Keefer's appointment was approved July 31.

The senate also confirmed the nominations of Walter S. Schreiber to be a member of the Tariff Commission, former Rep. John W. Gwynne of Iowa to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission and Kenneth H. Tuggle to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

AIChE Outlines Agenda For California Meeting

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers has announced the program for its San Francisco meeting, to be held September 13 through 16, at the Fairmont hotel.

The opening day will be given over to registration and a get-acquainted party. On September 14 technical session No. 1 will feature a symposium on "Economic Evaluation of Chemical Projects," with R. P. Kite presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Economic Evaluation of Several Processes for the Production of Ammonia Synthesis Gas From Natural Gas," by B. J. Mayland, E. A. Comley and J. C. Reynolds. Girdler Company, Louisville, Ky.; "Plant Costs for Acetylene From Hydrocarbons—Comparison of Regenerative and Partial Combustion Processes," by M. J. P. Bogart and R. H. Dodd, Lummus Company, New York; "Consideration of Capital Costs for a Petrochemical Project," by E. B. Chiswell and J. J. Merrill, California Research Corporation, Richmond, Calif.

Moulton to Preside

Technical session No. 2, which will be held simultaneously with session No. 1, will present a general technical program, with R. W. Moulton presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Co-Current Liquid-Gas Flow in a Pipeline Contactor," by G. E. Alves, engineering research laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; "Two-Phase Fluid Flow, Bridging Velocities in Wetted-Wall Columns," by R. R. Kraybill and Brymer Williams, University of Michigan; "A Corrossion of Flooding Velocities in Packed Columns," by E. H. Hoffing and F. J. Lockhart, M. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, N. J.; "The Rosette—A New Packing for Diffusional Operations Based on High Interstetial Holdup," by A. J. Teller, Fenn College, and "Pressure Drop Through Porous Material," by L. E. Brownell, D. C. Gami, R. A. Miller and W. F. Nekarvis, University of Michigan.

Technical session No. 3 on September 14 will be a symposium on mixing, with J. H. Rushton presiding. Scheduled for presentation are the following papers:—"Discharge Flow From Turbine Type Mixing Expellers," by J. P. Sachs and J. H. Rushton, Illinois Institute of Technology; "Continuous Flow Stirred Tank Reactors. Elementary Considerations," by E. L. Piret, R. V. Mattern and O. Bilous, University of Minnesota; "Evaluating Performance Characteristics of Mechanical Mixing Processes: The Dextrose-Kaolinite-Water System," by A. S. Michaels and V. Puzinauskas, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Effects of Agitator Geometry in Liquid-Liquid Mixing," by T. Vermeulen, J. L. Fick and H. E. Rea, University of California, and "The Pump-Mix Mixers Settler. A New Liquid-Liquid Extractor," by Burton V. Coplan, J. K. Davidson and E. L. Zebroski, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory.

'Chemical Engineering Fundamentals'

"Chemical Engineering Fundamentals" will be the topic of a symposium featuring session No. 4, which will be held simultaneously with session No. 3. W. C. Edmister will preside. A movie on "Formation of Bubbles at Simple Orifices"

—Continued on page 78

NWDA Announces Plans For Meeting October 3-7

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has announced plans for its annual meeting, to be held October 3 through 7 in Los Angeles. Business sessions and entertainment features will be held in the Biltmore hotel, with the possible exception that two business sessions may be held in the Philharmonic Auditorium across the street.

Business sessions will be held in the mornings of October 5 through 7. Harry A. Kimbriel, of Eli Lilly & Co., is business program chairman. The only evening function will be a banquet and entertainment on October 5.

Moorehouse Leaves Post As AATCC's Treasurer

William R. Moorehouse, a founder-member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, and for more than twenty years its treasurer, has submitted his resignation from that office to the AATCC council. Formal action on the resignation and the selection of a successor will be taken at the council's next meeting in September. Meanwhile, financial matters of the association will be handled by the assistant treasurer, A. E. Simpson.

New evidence on Vitamin B_{12} for growth failure

...test children also show less fatigue, improved scholastic aptitude

Further evidence of the ability of vitamin B_{12} to speed growth in children suffering from simple growth failure has been reported by Wetzel and his associates in Cleveland.*

This study now in progress for over three years involves some 20,000 observations in more than 300 children, in their usual home and school surroundings.

The new evidence is creating widespread interest in vitamin B_{12} as a dietary supplement. This, in turn, means a larger market for preparations containing vitamin B_{12}. Merck Vitamin B_{12} products are preferred ingredients for both oral and parenteral formulations.

★ ★ ★

Reprints of this new study by Wetzel, *et al.*, which was published in the initial issue of the new *Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, are available from Merck & Co., Inc. The authors' conclusions, in part, are as follows:

"All of the foregoing evidence, therefore, supports the conclusion that vitamin B_{12} does exert a 'growth-promoting effect' *when given as a dietary supplement to children in growth failure*—and this evidence is exceptionally strong... The general benefits derived from the present study of vitamin B_{12} dietary supplements were felt well beyond the point at which individual children developed recovery responses . . . teachers in the classrooms became aware that at least some of the pupils were improving in behavior, attitude and scholastic work—or that they were showing less strain and fatigue, or, on the other hand, greater interest and attention, and hence better all-around progress than before. Voluntary expressions of similar import were offered by parents."

*Wetzel, N. C., Hopwood, H. H., Kuechle, M. E., and Grueninger, R. M.: *Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 1:17, September-October, 1952.

Vitamin B_{12} Merck

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} U. S. P.

TRITURATIONS OF CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12}

VITAMIN B_{12} SOLIDS

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 36
Agricultural Chemicals 44
Aromatic Chemicals 67
Botanical Drugs 65
Coal Chemicals 48
Drugs 53
Essential Oils 67
Fats and Greases 73
Fertilizer Materials 44
Fine Chemicals 52
Gums 65
Heavy Chemicals 36
Lacquer Materials 69
Leather Chemicals 51
Naval Stores 69
Oil, Cake and Meal 73
Oils 72
Paint Materials 69
Pesticides 44
Petroleum Derivatives 46
Protective Coatings Materials 69
Spices 65
Textile Chemicals 51
Varnish Materials 69
Waxes 73

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib dms., c.l dlvd. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .76 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.28 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (3) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00

USP cbys. inclusive works. 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50

USP, dms. works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic resub., bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —

USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Caprylic, dms lb. .32¾ - .34

Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago bbls., frt alld lb. 1.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .0405 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. No prices.

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. tots, 1 ship't. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼

hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .24½ - .25¾
tankcars lb. .22¾ - —
double dist., dms lb. .25¼ - .27
tankcars lb. .23½ - .24¼

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¼

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .75 - .90

petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non ret dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 293° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

orat. fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —

F. crude paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib. cns. kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720

90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .33

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.30 - —
smaller lots lb 1.52 - 2.00

technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —

paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23½ - .31½
dms lb. .14½ - —
cbys. lb. .17½ - —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls, works, basis 100% lb 92 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb 37 - 43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —

22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22¼

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 30%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb 80 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 5.00 - —

J, bbls, works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. 64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690

plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .23¾
80% bbls. 5 or more lb. .3815 - —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20

44%, bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.50

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, 99%, dms lb. .37¾ - .39
60%, dms lb. .22 - .23¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1990 - .2040
water-white, dms lb. .2290 - .2340

Maleic cryst. powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truck-loads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb 76½ - .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 - 6.35

38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.80

40° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35

42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —

94½-95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12 - .13¼
tanks lb. .10¼ - —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14½ - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¾ - —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	exp.	expressed	powd.	powdered
		F	fahrenheit	precip.	precipitated
		ferment.	fermentation	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	hone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured			S E.	southeast
		i.b p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			s.g.	specific gravity
		imp.	imported	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	incl.	included	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	tanks.	railroad tankcars
		lb.	pound		
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises			vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases				
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb 1 74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms, 1,000-lb lots or more frt. adjusted lb 4.00 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic 6b dms. works lb 1 59 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb 77 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works lb 92 1 04
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.70
tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .09 .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb. 81 .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 —
l.c.l., works lb 283 —
tanks, works lb. .19 .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal 38 —
whse. gal. .50½- —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil split).
S. bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms. c.l. works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 .15¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .10½- .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¼- .14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb 42 .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 14¾ .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09½- .10¾
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10½- .11¾

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.70
powder bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 —
Tartaric USP dom. 230, 250-lb., dms, c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 —
small dms lb. .41 .47
imported, bgs lb. .27 —
Thioglycolic refined bgs, cbys. basis 100% lb. 1.60 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 —
Toluenesulphonic dms. c.l. works works lb. .16 —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5 T)
Tungstic, tech. kgs., works lb 4.30 —
Undecylenic dms lb 1 40 —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 .40
root, bls lb. .45 .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27 50 - 32 50
cryst, potent bots oz 78 00 - 85 00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile dms, c.l., works lb 44½- —
l.c.l works lb 45 .47
tanks, works lb 43 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
powdered, 30 mesh., 6b., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Agaric white bls lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb bls lb 25 .30

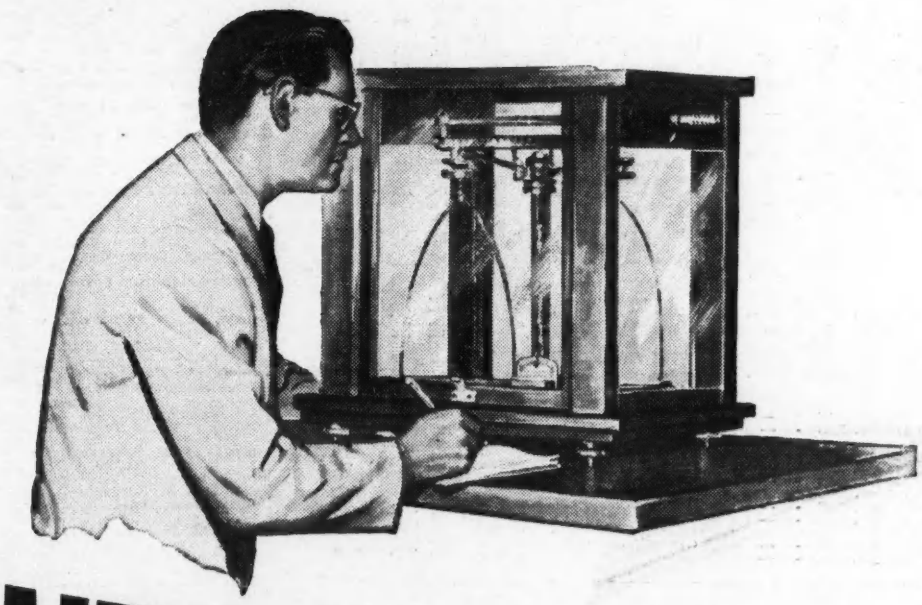
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.41 - 2.45
powder, bbls lb. 2.45 - 2.49
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl (ex fusel) oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms, c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15 —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .38
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾ .38
ACS grade, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms c.l., works lb. 42 —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary dms. c.l. frt alld. E. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .17 - —
tertiary, dms c.l. frt alld E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .18 —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 .79
tech., dms, dlvd lb. .47¼ .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms. c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 —
tanks, works lb. .15 —
Cetyl, extra 6b. cns., 500-lb lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, 6b. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .71¼
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb.gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD 29, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .48½- .49½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .46 - —



WEIGHING THE DOT OVER THE i

ON THE WORLD'S MOST SENSITIVE ANALYTICAL BALANCES A PENCIL-DOTTED i IS SHOWN TO WEIGH A SMALL FRACTION OF A GRAIN MORE THAN AN UNDOTTED ONE!

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C. P. • AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE • ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T. R. 590

Considering that there are 7000 grains to the pound, these balances approach the absolute in accuracy.

Publicker's methods of maintaining purity of product and uniformity of quality are also extremely precise, and we have seen this precision benefit our customers' products and profits. A trial will prove we can serve you equally well.

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

Alcohol, lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pentothenyl (see Pantbenol).
Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .323 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld. lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb lots. frt. alld. lb. 6.55 - 7.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. gal. 6.00 - 6.50
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. lb. .33 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .53
Socotrine, kgs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphtrol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip, bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99% + ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots frt., alld., lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .62½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

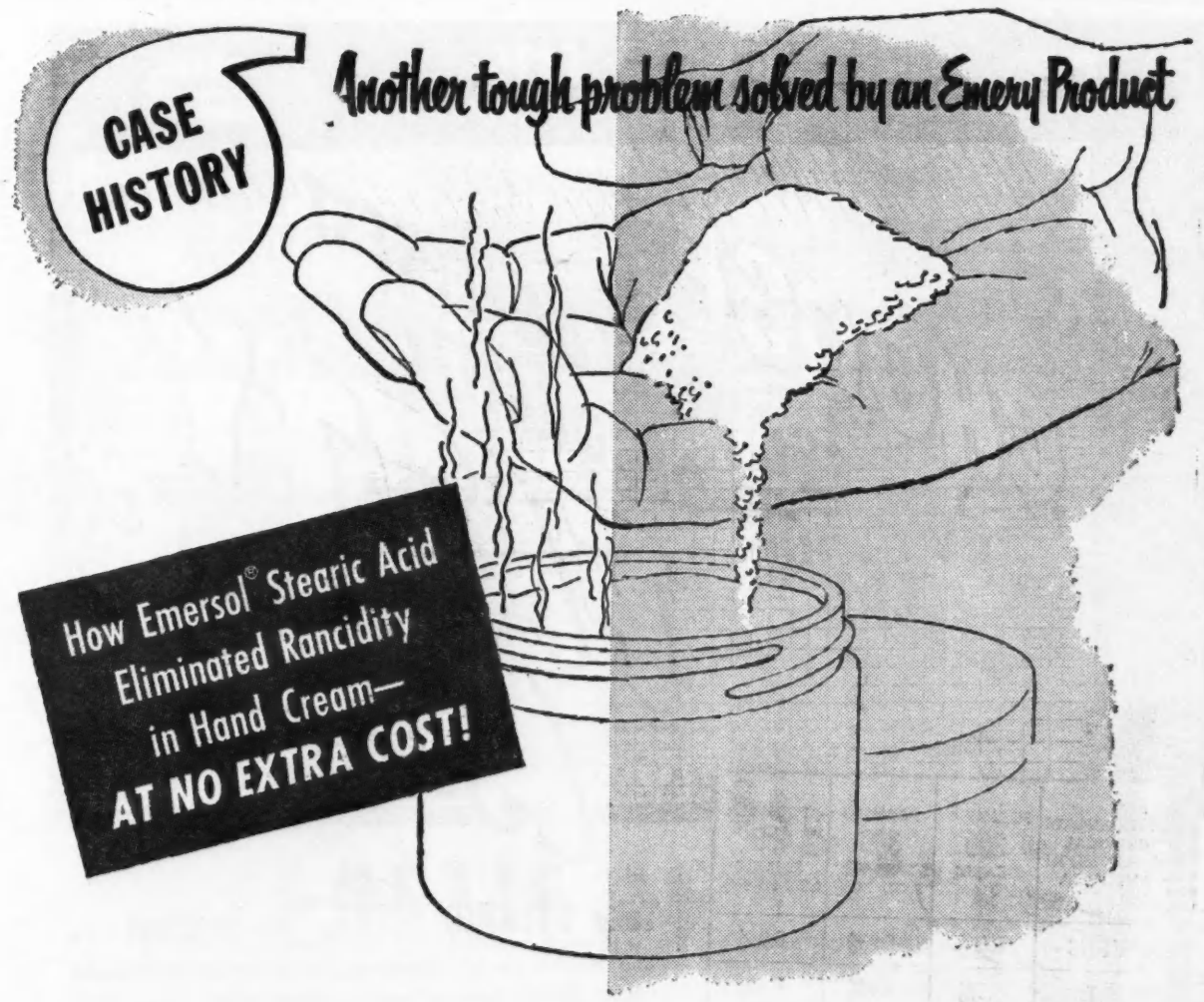
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50 lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs; 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs; 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.53 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. 65 - 68
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —

Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 85.00 -88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 87.50 -90.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd., basis. ton. 96.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium Chloride).
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .34½- .38½
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .23 - .24

Ammonium chloride, tech., white, granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17½- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.25 - 4.36
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars Los Angeles ton. 89.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works. ton. 68.00 -70.00—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 235.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .59 - .73
Persulphate, kgs lb. .33 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20

Ammonium sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 -49.50
purified, dms, works lb .07½ - .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, frt. equald ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.70 1.98
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —


CASE HISTORY
Another tough problem solved by an Emery Product
How Emersol® Stearic Acid Eliminated Rancidity in Hand Cream—
AT NO EXTRA COST!

To have rancidity in cosmetics is unthinkable. That's why this manufacturer of hand cream changed from an ordinary triple-pressed stearic acid to Emersol 132 Lily Stearic Acid...to obtain maximum oxidation stability. Not only was his product fresher and sweeter from the first, but it stayed that way longer.

Because Emersol 132 costs no more than competitive triple-pressed grades, this increased shelf life, this extra sales appeal cost him nothing.

Whatever you make, cosmetics or entirely unrelated products, the resistance to rancidity of all Emersol Stearic Acids carries over to your finished product. This, coupled with the outstanding color stability and oxidation resistance inherent in Emersol Stearic Acids, will make your product better, stay better longer, and...easier to sell. Since they cost no more than ordinary grades, next time...everytime...it will pay you to buy Emersol Stearic Acids!

Write to Dept. O-8 for the complete story on Emersol Stearic Acids

Emery

Fatty Acids & Derivatives
Plastolein Plasticizers
Twitchell Oils, Emulsifiers

Emery Industries, Inc., Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Export: 5035 RCA Bldg., New York 20, New York
New York • Philadelphia • Lowell, Mass. • Chicago • San Francisco
Schibley & Ossmann, Inc., Cleveland • Ecclestone Chemical Co., Detroit
Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore and Los Angeles

What Does Emersol Mean?

Emersol, a contraction of the words "Emery" and "Solvent", describes Emery's exclusive process of solvent separation of fatty acids. Of more significance, however, is its meaning in terms of product performance. Because of this unique process, the use of automatic controls and of corrosion-resistant metals throughout, Emersol Stearic and Oleic Acids are purer, more uniform, of "controlled" composition, and freer from metal contamination and other impurities that promote oxidation, rancidity and yellowing.

Because all these advantages reflect in finished products, to you, Emersol actually means better products ...products that stay better longer...products that sell easier.

Amyl Alcohol—Black, Bone

Amyl alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).			
Butyrate dms	lb.	.90	1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.05	- 2.00
Nitrite, USP bots	lb.	1.75	- 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.37
Angelica root dom. bls	lb	60	.70
imported bls	lb.	.40	- .95
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.43	- .48
Anilin oil, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- —
Anise, Balkan bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.95	Nom
Cuba bgs	lb.	.12	- .12½
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15	- 15½
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.18	- .18½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.14	- —
Turkish, bgs	lb.	14	- —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs.	lb.	.24	- —
powdered dms	lb.	.28	—
Anthracene 90-95% bbls. ton-lots, works	lb.	.80	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.85	—
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.88	- —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb	.34½	- —
cases, c.l. mines	lb	.35	—
Oxide, bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29	- .39½
Sulphide, 62-64% bgs. dlvd	lb	.38	.38½
Trichloride pails c.l. works	lb	43	47
c.l works	lb	45	49
solution, cbys., works	lb.	.29	- .30

Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).			
Antipyrene NF dms	lb	2.50	2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	23.40	-23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.16	- .17
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins	oz	5.00	5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo dms., 1-kilo. lots	kilo.	77.00	- —
Argols, min 50%, bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100%	lb.	No prices.	
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	.70	- .71
root, bls	lb	1.45	- —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.11	- .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't	lb.	.70	- —
Trioxide USP dms	lb.	.48	- —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- .07½
Asafetida, cs	lb	.32	- .35
powd bbls. dms	lb	50	- .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	1,300.00	- —
No 2 c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	675.00	- —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	556.00	- —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton	456.00	- —
3R, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	371.00	- —
3T, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	348.00	- —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	321.00	- —
4K, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	173.00	- —
4M, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	173.00	- —
4T, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	156.00	- —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	156.00	- —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	- —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	122.50	- —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	116.50	- —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	110.00	- —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	78.00	- —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines	ton	68.50	- —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	65.00	- —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	55.00	- —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	46.00	- —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	- —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	39.00	- —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	37.00	- —
7RF, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton	40.00	- —
7TF c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	40.00	- —
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	27.00	- —

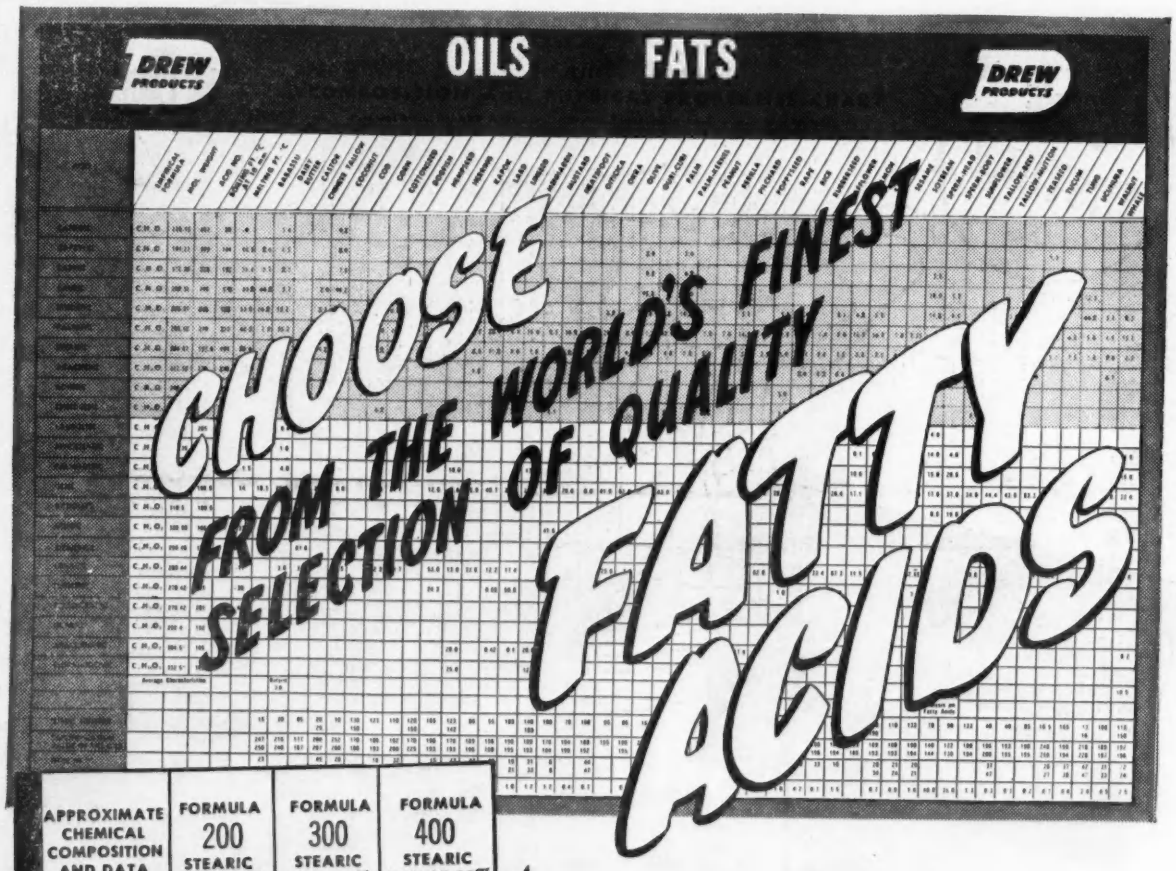
Asbestos c.i. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah	ton	34.00	- —
select, 350° F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	38.00	- —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs., c.l. same basis	ton	37.00	- —
let, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	34.00	- —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	- —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery	gal.	.09½	- .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton	22.00	- —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	ton	21.00	- —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.35	-10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	4.50	- 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.70	- —
less than 1,000,000,000 units	50,000 units.	.75	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bags	lb.	.28	- .30
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb dms	lb	5.00	—
Sodium USP dms	lb	5.25	5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton	92.50	- —
smaller lots works	ton	102.50	- —
Chlorate kgs., works	lb.	.32	.36
Chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works	ton	158.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	168.00	- —
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.18	- —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.30	- —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	ton	190.00	-200.00
Iodide bots	lb	6.14	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton	255.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	265.00	- —
Peroxide dms, works	lb	16	- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
ton lots	lb	.38	- —
less ton lots	lb	.39	- —
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
X-ray, dms	lb.	.14	- .14½
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton	85.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	95.00	- —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs.	mines	ton 25.00	- —
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton	25.00	- —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis	ton	41.60	- —
ex-whse., N. Y.	ton	60.10	- —
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	9.50	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.28	- .32
root, bls	lb	.35	.40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works	ton	14.00	- —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	65.90	- —
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	80.60	- —
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	83.10	- —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock	ton	64.40	- —
5 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	78.95	- —
1 ton-lots, ex whse	ton	81.45	- —
Benzal chloride cbys. works	lb	.22	- .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.74	- 1.05
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.44	- —
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.008	- .0085
l.c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.015	- —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma	unit-lb.	.015	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma	unit-lb.	.020	- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd, gamma	unit-lb.	.025	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma	unit-lb.	.0325	- —
Benzidine hydrochlorine, basis 100%, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- —
Benzocaine, dms	lb.	3.48	- 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.42	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.40	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.40	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.40	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.40	- —
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.40	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.42	- —
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.41	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.40	- —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.39	- —
Philadelphia district	gal.	.42	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.40	- —
Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.42	- —
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.40	- —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.41	- —
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.42	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.40	- —
Benzophenone dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	- —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	- .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	- .24½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works.	lb	.90	- 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.65	- 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)			
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.72	- .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20½	- .23½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.			
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.90
Formate, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 2.10
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.35	- 1.80
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.68	- 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns.	lb.	8.60	- 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.32	- .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- .32½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	- —
custom contract	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	- —
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Beth root, bls	lb.	.40	- .41
BHC (see benzene hexachloride, technical).			
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	- —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	- —
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.65	- —
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.10	- —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	- 5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.37	- 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms	lb.	5.22	- —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms	lb.	3.15	- —
Subiodide, fib, dms	lb.	5.37	- —
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	- —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point	lb.	.20	- .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	- .23

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.



APPROXIMATE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND DATA	FORMULA 200 STEARIC ACID 65%	FORMULA 300 STEARIC ACID 70%	FORMULA 400 STEARIC ACID 85-90%
MYRISTIC	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%
PALMITIC	20.0%	21.0%	6.0%
STEARIC	70.0%	70.0%	85.0%
OLEIC	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%
FFA	99-103	99-103	99-103
TITRE°C.	56-57	58 Min.	60-64
IODINE VAL.	6 Max.	4 Max.	3 Max.
ACID VAL.	196-204	196-204	196-204
SAP. VAL.	196-204	196-204	196-204
COLOR	4.0/1.0	4.0/1.0	4.0/1.0

DREW HWH 58 Inedible Triglyceride, excellent for use in shaving creams. FFA: 0.5; Iodine Val.: 3.0 Max.; Melting Point: 58°C.; Sap. Val.: 190 Min.

Take STEARIC ACIDS, for instance . . .

The table at the left illustrates the properties which make DREW Stearic Acids a leading choice everywhere. These hydrogenated, distilled Stearics afford excellent color and odor characteristics, and help make products of high stability and long shelf life.

★**FORMULA 200 (65% Stearic Acid)** Equivalent to double pressed stearic. Excellent for production of non-ionic emulsifiers, metallic soaps. Available in small, non-sticking, easy-to-weigh flakes.

★**FORMULA 300 (70% Stearic Acid)** Equivalent to triple pressed stearic. Premium grade—for the most exacting specifications in hand lotions, creams, deodorants, brushless shaving creams, mascara, etc.

★**FORMULA 400 (85-90% Stearic Acid)** An all vegetable product with exceptionally high titre and low iodine value. For use whenever specifications are more critical than those met by any other stearic acid.

These are but a few of the high quality fatty acids which DREW produces in volume. When you specify DREW, you specify the world's finest Fatty Acids.

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
15 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON

DREW PRODUCTS

Black, carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding, ngs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C)
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l. works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs. works lb .0160 .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
root bark, bls. lb. .37 - .40
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls lb. 65 70
tree bark bls lb. 40 .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe dry ny product bgs. c.l., works ton 106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 116 50 - —
direct process bgs. c.l. works ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
N. Y whse ton 140.88 -155 00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry bbls. dlvd N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner bbls. (the flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls same basis lb 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb 1.34 - —
Iron (see Blue Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. 75 - —
Potash, CP bbls same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry bbls. same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala, Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher. Pac. Coast Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves bls lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 60.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Bones, raw bulk Atlantic ports ton 60.00 - —
Boneset, leaves and tops, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or chi ton 125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 120.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 91.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 139.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 144.50 - —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 65.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 118.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 70.75 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton 118.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 123.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .55 - —
1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms. lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A.).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sap crystals bgs works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l. works lb. .04¼- .15¼
raw, paper bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .30
Bryonia root bls lb. .22 .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .12 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .21
Berries bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .18 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms. c.l. frt alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms. works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¼
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 6.75 - 7.03
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.00 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .92 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —

SHEFFIELD CHEMICALS

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Sources of New and Better Products for Industry and Medicine

Derived exclusively from milk sources—superior quality—exceptional uniformity

Edible 50%
For
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SYNTHETIC RESINS

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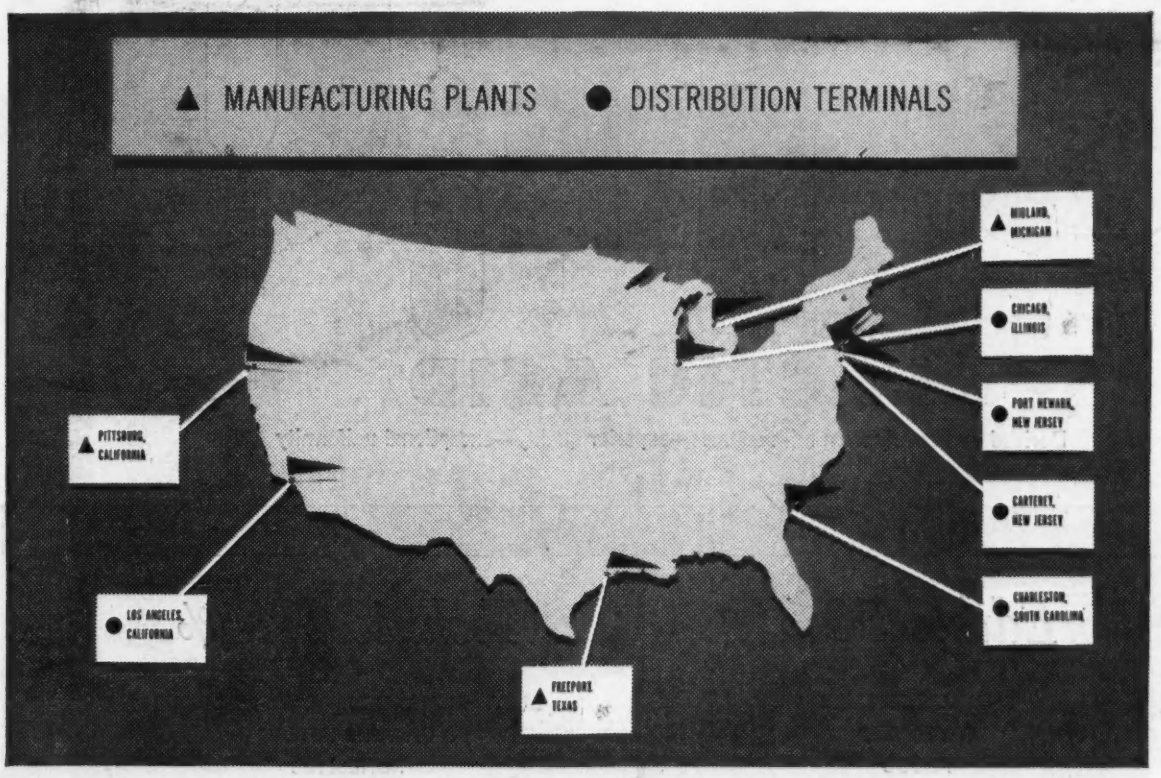
Calcium Carbonate—Chloral

Calcium carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .25 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP gran. bbls lb. .30 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Calcium glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Calcium hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Calcium hydrochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis, dm.25.25 -29.85
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mancetate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Calcium phenolsulphonate, dms lb. 70 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.80.00 -90.00
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.85.00 -95.00
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works frt. equald lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 6.90 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works, 110 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Calcium sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Camphor, chlorinated, 57-60% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran, powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb. .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb. 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.23 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls. gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09¼- .09⅛
Carbazole, 87%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0525- —
Carbon dioxide, industrial, wholesale, c.l. lb. .08 - —
Carbon tetrachloride CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .115 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0875- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat lb. 2.50 - 2.65
medium, cs. lb. 3.20 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 1.70 - —
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 1.95 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.28 - 1.30
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28½- .30
Casein, dom. acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .33
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22 - .23
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .13¾- .14
longstick lb. .15½- .16
shortstick, bls. lb. .14½- .15
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .28 - .30
broken, bls. lb. .33 - .33⅛
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls. lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .40 - 45
medium, bls. lb. .43 - 47
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs. lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.135.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms. works lb. 4.20½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pryoxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
35% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, standard cartons, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l. works, South ton.33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0530- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0565- —
tanks, works lb. .0440- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1128- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1200- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Dow

DIVERSIFIED DISTRIBUTION IS DOW'S KEY TO DEPENDABLE CAUSTIC SODA DELIVERY

Strategically located manufacturing plants and shipping terminals provide fast, efficient, nation-wide service



As a user of caustic soda, you are particularly concerned with prompt, dependable delivery, for it means that your production schedules can be maintained. In order to serve you in the best possible manner, Dow has created a diversified caustic soda distribution network—*a network that can serve all industries throughout the country from a minimum of two shipping points.* Your company can greatly benefit by Dow's distribution system. With three manufacturing plants, which also serve as shipping centers, and five additional distribution terminals, Dow can serve your requirements fast and efficiently wherever you are.

Dow's rigid quality control assures you of uniform, high quality caustic soda at all times. Whether you use caustic soda solution, solid, flake or ground flake, you can be certain that the modern containers are designed to maintain the high quality of the caustic soda and are safe and convenient to use.

The next time you order caustic soda, be sure to call on Dow and take advantage of the many distribution and production benefits.

Write Dow today for the Caustic Soda Handbook. You will find it a valuable addition to your files. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS — DOW

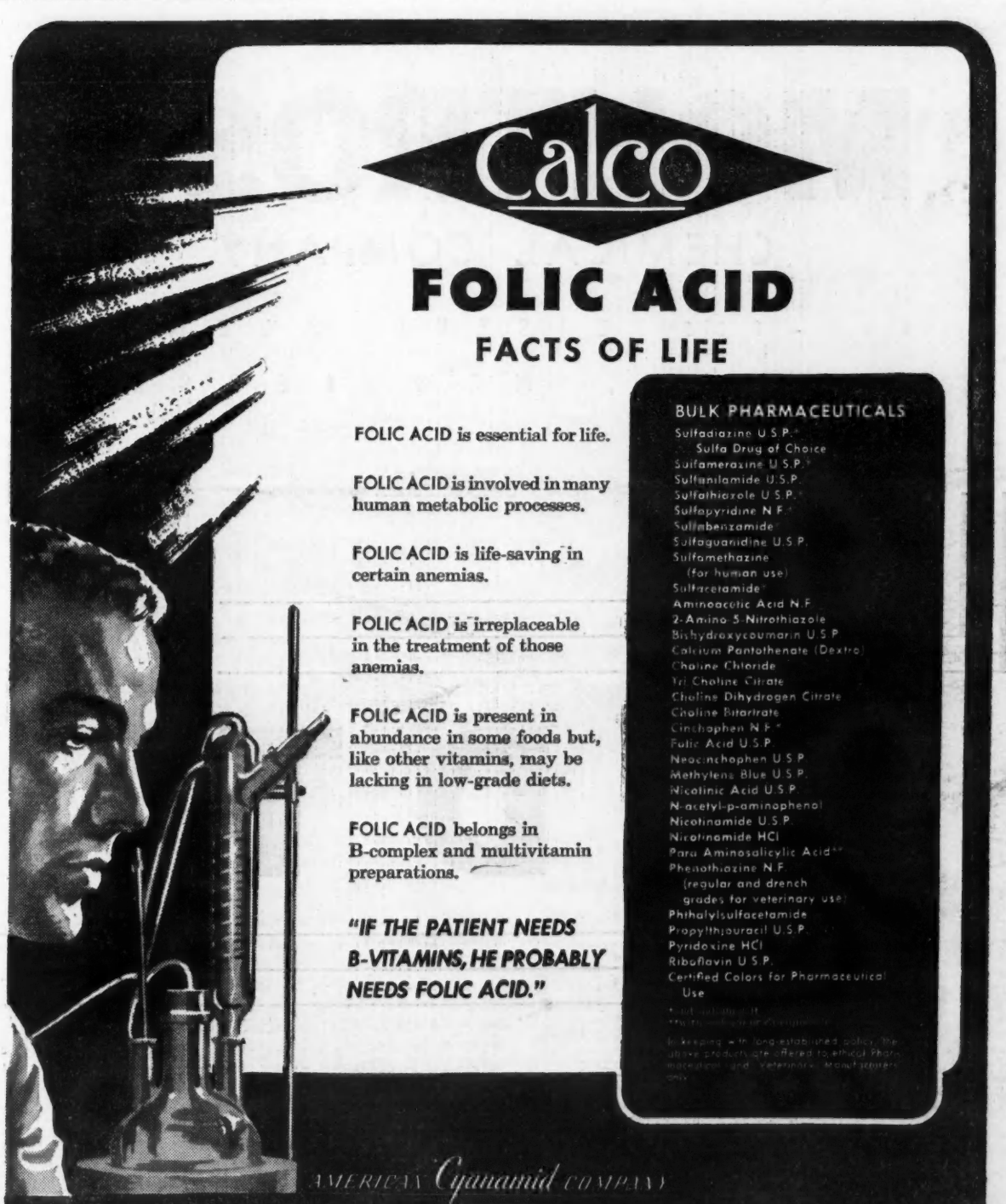
Chloral hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	—
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.35	1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., paris, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	.73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	.83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cpts., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	.62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0825	.1125
l.c.l., N. Y. stock points	lb.	.1025	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.93	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.80	3.83
3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	.182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	.171
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.35
Chloro (4), —2 amino-toluene, bbls	lb.	1.38	—
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	—
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works	lb.	4.25	—
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works	lb.	3.75	—
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.80
14%, dms., works	lb.	8.90	—
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	55.00	-60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	45.00	-60.00
concentrated, imported, 60%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
90%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
75%, tins, basis 100%	lb.	58.00	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs. frt. alld	lb	95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb	97	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	6.85	—
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50	1.75
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7½% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	—
cbys., works	lb.	.10¼	—
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
cbys., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Trioxide NF bots	lb.	.82	.89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb	6.50	8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.63	—
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37	.40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.52	.57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.27½	.30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.29¼	—
"0000," bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.20	3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.50	2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	1.75	2.20
Civet, artificial bots	lb	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots	oz.	7.75	-15.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs. c.i., Tennessee	ton.	19.50	—
purified, bgs. c.i., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	—
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port	long ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.i., Atlantic port, long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	—
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	8.50	-11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton.	63.00	-65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls	lb.	Nom.	—
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	1.33	1.35
Clover, tops, red, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose).			
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	—
medium vis. bgs., 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	—
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E.	lb.	.62	—
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.43	—
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%,	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%,	lb.	.43	—
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	—
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100%	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	—
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.20	—

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.275	.3025
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.285	.3135
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	.165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.2850	.3135
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.2950	.3245
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	.1650	.1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.30	—
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	2.15	—
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.20	—
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.72	—
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.72	—
liquid, 6% Co., dms	lb.	.53¾	—
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse	lb.	2.40	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	45¾	—
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.06	—
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	1.69	—
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.76	—
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms	lb.	.27	—
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.89	—
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
Tallate, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.42½	—
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	15.00	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal USP gray bgs	lb	68	.90
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.40	.48
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.67	—
Codeine, NF, cns 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	—
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.20	.24
blue, bls.	lb.	.19	.24
Colchicine USP, bots., cns	oz.	65.00	-70.00

Colchicum root, bls	lb.	.45	.60
Seed, bgs	lb.	.80	1.10
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.32½	—
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.25	.30
Condurango bark bgs	lb.	.17	.18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.85	1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.34¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.263	.278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.39	—
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.26¼	—
Cyanide tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.639	—
Gluconate cns. dms	lb.	3.00	3.24
Hydrate dms. frt alld E. bliss.	lb.	.40¼	.40¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.28½	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.23¾	—
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼	—
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.39	.47½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.42½	.49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld	lb.	.40	.50½
Quinolinolate fib dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.27¼	—
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.35	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	10.60	-11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works	lb.	.1715	—

Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.10	-17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	22.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	23.00	-24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms	lb.	.1715	—
Undecylenate dms.	lb	2.90	3.00
Copperas, gran. bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l. dlvd. Metro area	100 lbs.	3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	182.50	—
Pacific ports, c.i.f.	ton.	177.50	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13	Nom.
Czech, bgs	lb.	.07	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07½	.08
Roumanian bgs	lb.	.08	Nom.
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.31	—
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.	100 lbs	7.32	—
l.c.l	100 lbs	7.47	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.14	.15
Corrective sublimate, NF, cryst., dms. 50 lb lots or more	lb.	3.68	—
gran. powd. dms., 50-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.53	—
Cortisone acetate, N.N.R., bulk gm.		5.00	—
Cottonroot bark bls	lb.	.24	.25
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs., dlvd. unit-ton		1.50	—
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis	ton.	62.00	-63.00
solvent, same basis	ton.	60.50	—
Coumarin cryst. NF cns.	lb	2.94	3.15
powd cans	lb	3.20	3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.40	.41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FOLIC ACID is irreplaceable in the treatment of those anemias.
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Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfinbenzamide
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Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
2-Amino 5-Nitrothiazole
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
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Cream of Tartar—Dimethyl Sebacate

Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs. lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2065- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots. cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½- .50½
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .23 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .28 .30
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .25
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 58.00 - —
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs. works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, bots lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N Y 100 lbs 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 8.69 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.94 - —

Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 - 55.00
California ton. 42.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 83.00 - 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 65.00 - —
California ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 - 100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 - 100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic Coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, dms., works lb. .81¾- .82¾
l.c.l. works lb. .82¼- .83¾
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .35¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾- —
tanks, works lb. .66½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
Diethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35½- .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½- .29¼
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms, works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd., E lb. .32 - —
Di-Isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .48¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks dlvd lb 27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l. works lb 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dimethyl sulphate, 55 gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
10 gal. ret dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%, lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52½ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitronenzene crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .58 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Far acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, ogs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .63 - .72
dlvd., N. Y. gal. .82 - .86
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - .60
Diphenyl, bbls. c.l., works lc. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .71
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¼ - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
tech, tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼ - —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.60 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.65
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.03 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .76 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.62 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .96 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.19 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .28 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG lb 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

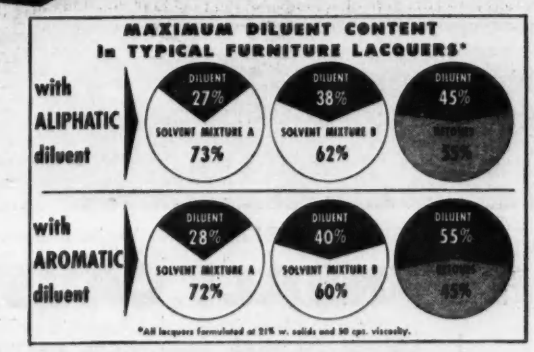
Dyes, coaltar for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works
Black blue No 550 lb .81 - —
Jet. No 551 lb .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue lb 1.21 - —
Jet lb 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb .85 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —

KETONES

give you a better break with any lacquer diluent . . . and here's why!

MAXIMUM DILUENT CONTENT In TYPICAL FURNITURE LACQUERS*



*All lacquers formulated at 21% w. solids and 90 cps. viscosity.

WHETHER YOU USE an aliphatic or aromatic diluent, *you can use more diluent* when the active solvent in your lacquer formulations is a ketone.

A glance at the chart will show how ketones give you a better break. Here are six typical furniture-type lacquers with the same solids content and the same viscosity. They differ only in the active solvent employed. Three contain an aliphatic diluent. Three contain an aromatic. Take a look at the diluent content!

The ketone-aliphatic combination holds 45% diluent, and the ketone-aromatic—55% diluent. *The ketone-based lacquers show the highest diluent content with both types of diluent.*

There are other important advantages to be had with ketones, too. You can get higher solids concentration in a practical spraying viscosity range. Or you may use greater proportions of the high viscosity nitrocottons to obtain lacquers with improved toughness and durability.

The advantages to be gained from using Shell ketones are summarized in two new pamphlets, *This is MIBK* and *This is MEK*. Ask your Shell Chemical representative for your copies.

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In Canada: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd. · Toronto · Montreal · Vancouver

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fringetree Bark

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100 lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Fuchsine cone ..... lb 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, cone..... lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine, B..... lb 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc..... lb 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl B ..... lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R extra conc lb 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue B, extra lb .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra..... lb 2.04 - —
- Methanil, cone ..... lb .91 - —
- Orange Acid, Y, conc ..... lb .47 - —
- Scarlet croceine, MOO .... lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo cone ..... lb .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

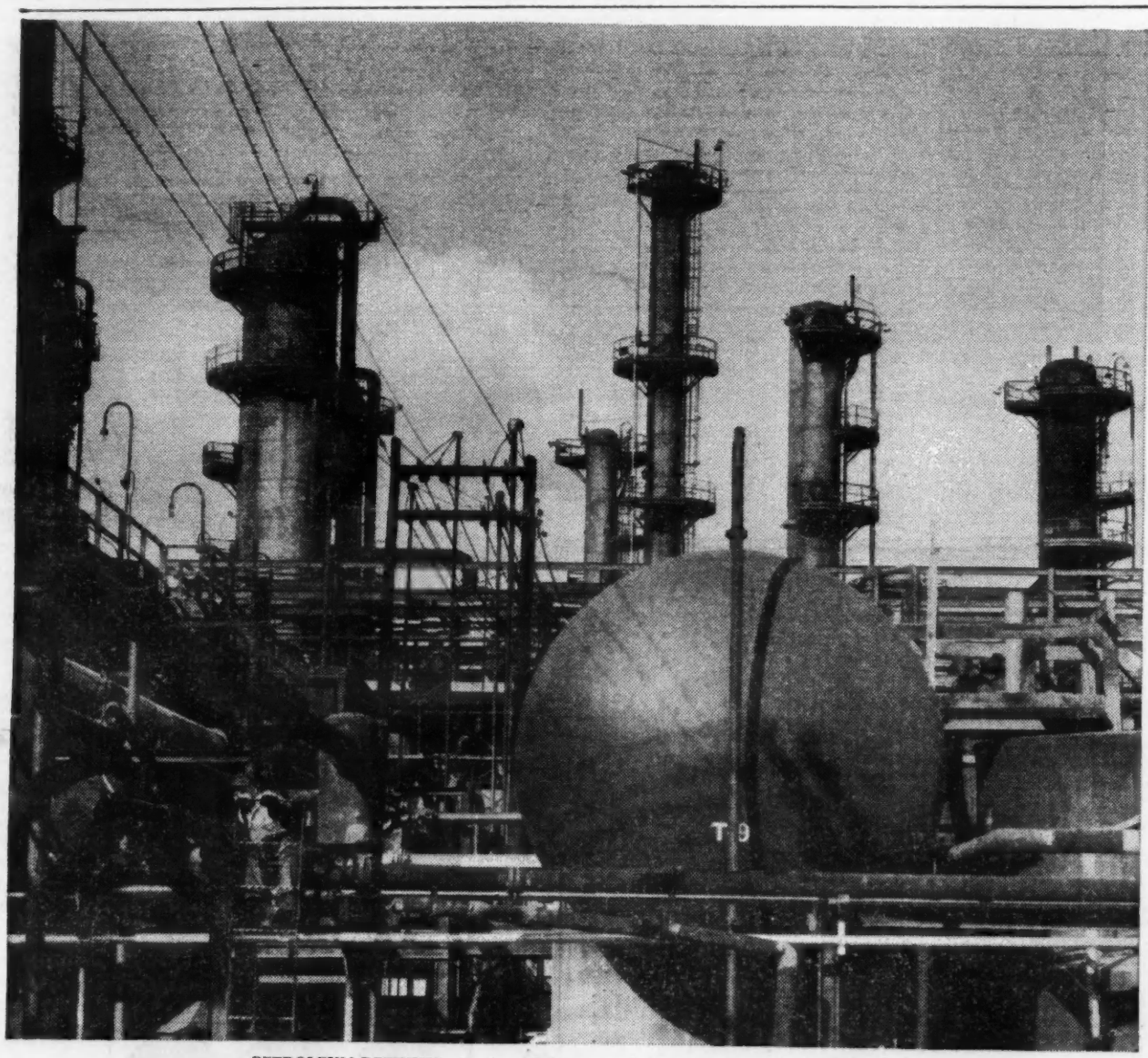
- Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. .90 Nom.
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls..... lb. 1.19 - 1.21
- tanners, bbls..... lb. .06 - .06½
- Elder flowers, bright, bls..... lb 30 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls ..... lb .23 - .25
- Elm bark, grinding, cls ..... lb 28 - .30
- powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .46 - .47
- select, bundles ..... lb .60 - .61
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz.35.00 - 42.85
- Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
- Ephedrine sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
- l.c.l., works..... lb. .39½ - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., 100 gram lots..gram. .45 - .55
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated cryst kilo150 00 —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
- Eserine bots ..... oz.45 00 -56.00
- Salicylate USP bots ..... oz 32 50 34 00
- Sulphate, bots..... oz.34.50 -35.61
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb .31½ - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb .32 - —
- tanks, works..... lb. .30 - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14 - .14½
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis ..... lb .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb .12 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb .13½ - —
- tanks, works ..... lb .12 - —
- Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP hospitals, 1-lb cns lb .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns.....lb. .97 - —
- ¼ lb cns ..... lb 1.05 - —
- Ether ethyl, solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¼ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .1575 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1675 - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1375 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .0675 - .0850
- l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .0750 - .0936
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .075
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc hospitals not 1 12 - —
- 75 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - —
- l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-96% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks frt alld ..... lb. .11¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l. frt alld ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks frt alld ..... lb. .11½ - —
- NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¾ - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks dlvd ..... lb. .11½ - —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½ - —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. .45½ - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .42¾ - —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Ethyl benzoate, cns., dms..... lb. .74 - .90
- Bromide, tech., 96%, dms..... lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride (tech. dms. c.l., works, lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
- USP bbls. cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
- Formate, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, cbys., works..... lb. 3.30 - —
- Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .45 - —
- less than truckload works lb. .50½ - —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate dms ..... lb. 1.00 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO dms. works, lb .60¼ - —
- Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylaiphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
- Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms. c.l ..... lb. .14 - .20¼
- l.c.l. ..... lb. .14 - .20¼
- tanks ..... lb. .13 - .18½
- Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½ - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
- tanks ..... lb. .34 - —
- Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .73 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .73 - .80
- vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots ..... lb. .67 - .75
- Ethylene dichloride, cms. c.l., dlvd..lb. .10¼ - —
- l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12¼ - —
- tanks, same basis..... lb. .09 - —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., works..... lb. .26 - —
- l.c.l. works ..... lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd..... lb. .19 - —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .44 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .18¾ - —
- l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .18½ - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .16½ - —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .31
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots.... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..... lb. 1.45 - 1.75
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls..... lb. .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.65
- Euphorbia herb, bls..... lb. .12 - .14

F

- Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton.20.00 -22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton.11.75 -12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton.20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
- light, bgs..... lb. .23 - .23½
- French, bgs..... lb. .34 Nom.
- Syrian, light, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .31½
- Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06 - .06¼
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
- Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate)
- Glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate)
- Hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite)
- Sulphate (see iron sulphate ferric)
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms..... lb. .63 - .87
- Fir, balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal.34.00 -35.00
- Oregon, bbls..... gal. 3.25 Nom.
- Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.132.00 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bags, Balto area..ton.127.00 - —
- Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ..ton.60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ..ton.57.50 - —
- 85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, ton.47.00 - —
- metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works ..ton.34.00 - —
- lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 - —
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ..ton.40.00 - —
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ..ton.40.00 -41.00
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.42.00 - —
- 70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ..ton.43.00 - —
- Formaldehyde, NF inhibited, dms., c.l., E., works lb. .068 - —
- l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .071 - —
- tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420 - —
- methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works ..lb. .0395 - —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

- Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
- Fringetree bark, bls..... lb. .60 - .61



PETROLEUM REFINING: Another of the many applications of versatile Caustic Soda

PENNSALT CAUSTIC SODA NaOH

Liquid, in tank cars, 50% or 73% strength
Solid, in drums—Flake, in drums

Comprehensive Caustic Soda book is available, if you have need for more technical information.

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Appleton, Wis.—*Appleton 3-9307*
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Los Angeles 11, Calif.—*Jefferson 6244*
Paterson 1, N.J.—*Lambert 5-3500*
Philadelphia 7, Pa.—*Locust 4-4700*
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—*Atlantic 1-5233*
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Pennsalt Chemicals

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY • 295 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines..ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines.....ton.17.00 -18.00
Texas mines.....ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt.....ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.i.....ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld .....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks, gal. .1175- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1415- .146
Group 3, 84 octane, tanks, gal. .11375-.11625
Gulf coast, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1125- .1173
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .14 - .145
natural, group 3, 28-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. .lb. .54 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .80 - —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root bls.....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.10
stanard, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 2.00
Geranyl actetate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 5.00 -12.75
Root, African, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .13½- —
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.16.50 -22.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .19½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd.lb. .33½ Nom.
soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd..lb. .30½ Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31¼
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .02½- —
house, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05½- .05¼
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .03¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works .lb. 6.30 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, merium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same gal. .19 - —
Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .95 - 1.05
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .37½- .39¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .38 - .39¾
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works..lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
water dispersable bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 4.00 - —
Pigment 8, kegs .....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF cs .....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs .....lb 49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins .....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate dms .....lb 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs .....lb. 2.00 - —

Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .13½ - .15
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld .. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs. .....lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. .....lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs .....lb. .30 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bags. lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs. .....lb 14 16
E., bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs....lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs.....lb .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36 - .39
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .28 - .30
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20

Fuller's Earth—Gum, Yacca

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .14 .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs .....lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum cs .....lb 75 .90
Gamboge pipe, cs.....lb. .90 1.00
powd. bbls .....lb 90 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2 bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs .....lb 31 .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, NF, powd. No. 1, bbls lb .30 .35
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .28 .29
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .18 .21
Kauri bgs. .....lb 30 .50
Kino, cs .....lb 1.50 2.40
Locust bean powd. bgs.....lb. .30 .32
Mastic cs .....lb 2.00 2.10
Myrrh, cs .....lb .35 .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .14 - .22
tears cs .....lb 25 .30
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. .....lb 2.50 3.50
Scammony cs. .....lb 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs .....lb .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs .....lb 2.85 2.90
No. 2, cs .....lb 2.45 2.50
No 3, cs .....lb 1.60 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb 1.25 1.35
Yacca, bgs .....lb .06 —

For 26 years Sharp & Dohme Inc. has used U.S.P. Glycerine as the solvent for hexylresorcinol in its famous "S.T. 37 Antiseptic Solution." Because S.T. 37 is applied directly to open wounds and the delicate mucous surfaces of the throat and mouth, the solvent must be non-toxic, non-irritating and harmless. U.S.P. Glycerine fits all of these important requirements. It also adds body to the preparation.

Glycerine is an excellent solvent for a variety of substances—iodine, bromine, boric acid, phenol, thymol, alkaloids, hexylresorcinol, to name just a few. It is also a plasticizer for jelly and emulsion-type compounds. Its viscosity and suspending power make it a good vehicle for substances which otherwise would settle out.

More than 50 per cent of all liquid medications compounded by the druggist are reported to contain Glycerine. Surveys have shown that one out of four doctor's prescriptions require it. The reason? Glycerine can act not only as a solvent, but also as a humectant, demulcent, emollient, sweetener, antiseptic, or bodying agent. It has been safely used for years, internally and externally.

There is no single substitute that combines all of Glycerine's physical and chemical properties. A handy 16-page booklet, "Why Glycerine for Drugs and Cosmetics?" will review these properties for you in detail. For your copy, write Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

Gypsum—Kola Nuts

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton 8.00 - —
Gypsum Ohio, frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton 14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb. .55 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .23 - .25
Heptane industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 1,000 lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15½ - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 10.50 - 13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate bots oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
65%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroframide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb cl., works, c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .50½ - .55¼
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .200 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 10.50 - 18.00
Sulphate bots oz. 12.00 - 13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots lb 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
resublimed, USP, bots., jars lb. 2.80 - 2.83
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns lb 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns lb 4.30 - 11.25
Methyl, std., dms., cns. lb. 3.80 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.50 - 6.00
powd., bbls. bxs lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8 00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
sol., 42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
basis 100%, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 10.75
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate NF powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran, dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran, pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 - 40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .85 - .95
Formate, dms. lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
smaller lots kilo. 30.00 - 32.00
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, commercial grade, non-ret, dms., f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .50 - —
tech. lb. .25 - —
pure lb. .50 - —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .20 - .28
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .60 - .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .08 - .16¼
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15 - .15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal. .03875 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .144 - .148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal. .0970 - .1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1025 - .1075
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0875 - .090
Penn, Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125 - .1195
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .38 - .42

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L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb. 1.70	- 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb. .32½	- .48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb. .35½	- .36½
hydrous, dms., works	lb. .34½	- .35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb. .12¾	- —
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb. .20	- .25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb. .23	- .26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb. .09	- .10
Portuguese, bls	lb. .10	- .10½
Turkish, bls	lb. .14	- —
Yugoslavian, bls	lb. .08¾	- .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms, works, frt, equald, c.l.	lb. .74	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .75	- —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb. 1.00	- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb. .55	- .60
ordinary, bls	lb. .16	- .20
select, bls	lb. .90	- —
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls, gran, bbls	lb. .22	- —
gran, bbls	lb. .23	- —
powd., bbls	lb. .23	- —
NF cryst., gran., powd	lb. .31	- .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb. .27½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb. .28½	- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb. .41½	- —
l.c.l.	lb. .42½	- —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., Ship't point, frt. alld	lb. .14¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb. .15¾	- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride dms	lb. .45	- —
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb. 3.82	- —
Linoleate, fused 26.5% dms	lb. .32½	- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb. .14	- —
St. Louis	lb. .1360	- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, works	lb. .31¾	- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots same basis	lb. .32¾	- —
2,000-10,000 lb. lots same basis	lb. .33¼	- —
200-2,000 lb. lots, same basis.	lb. .33¾	- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N J., 4½c. per lb. higher.		
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .1495	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .1545	- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb. .17½	- —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb. .23¾	- —
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb. .31¼	- —
Nitrate, bbls	lb. .22¼	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb. .29¾	- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb. .32¾	- —
60% PbO dms, works	lb. .31¾	- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb. .45	- .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb. .41	- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .16½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .17	- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .16¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .17¼	- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb. .17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .17½	- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb. .28½	- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works	lb. .46	- —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb. .54	- —
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb. .39	- —
ton lots	lb. .40	- —
less ton lots	lb. .41	- —
Sulphate, (see Lead blue; Lead Tetroxide; Basic sulphate).		
24% liquid, 16% Pb. dms.	lb. .16	- —
White, basic carbon., Pb. dms.	lb. .21½	- —
ship't point, frt. alld	lb. .21¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .17	- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb. .15¼	- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .16¼	- .18¾
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb. .14¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .15¾	- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works.	lb. .15½	- .16
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .16½	- .19
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	lb. .14½	- .15
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .16	- .18
Lemon peel, bls	lb. .20	- .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb. 12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb. .21¼	- .40
powd., bbls	lb. .31¾	- .50
Root, bls	lb. .05½	- .06
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb. .50	- .55
powd., bbls	lb. .11	- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works	lb. .05¼	- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton 14.50	- —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton 12.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton 11.50	- —
Austin, Texas	ton. 9.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.11.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.14.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.11.50	- —
Duluth, Minn.	ton.12.50	- —
El Paso, Texas	ton.14.00	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.12.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.10.00	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.10.25	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.10.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.10.50	- —
Lee, Mass	ton.12.50	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.10.00	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.10.00	- —
Los Angeles, Cal	ton 25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.10.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.11.00	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton.10.75	- —
Nelson, Ariz	ton 14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.10.00	-15.00
Reddick, Fla	ton 13.50	- —
Scotrock, Ala	ton.10.25	- —
Springfield, Mo	ton.12.25	- —
Winooski, Vt	ton.15.50	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.11.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.13.50	- —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass	ton.15.50	- —
Annville, Pa	ton.14.50	- —
Austin, Texas	ton.13.00	- —
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.14.50	- —
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.16.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.14.50	- —
Chicago, Ill	ton.15.00	- —
Duluth, Minn	ton.14.00	- —
El Paso, Texas	ton.17.50	- —
Eagle, W Va	ton.14.50	- —
Farnams, Mass	ton.14.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.16.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.12.00	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.13.50	- —
Kimballton, Va	ton.13.50	- —
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.13.00	- —
Lee, Mass	ton.15.50	- —
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.14.00	- —
Limedale, Ark	ton.12.00	- —
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.13.50	- —
McNeil, Tex	ton.13.00	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.14.00	- —
Mosher, Mo.	ton.13.00	- —
North Tazewell, Va	ton.12.75	- —
Reddick, Fla	ton.16.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.10.00	- —
Springfield, Mo	ton.12.25	- —
Scotrock, Ala.	ton.13.50	- —
Winooski, Vt	ton.17.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.16.50	- —
York, Pa	ton.15.50	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)		
Limestone, grd, bgs, works	ton. 3.50	- 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb. 5.95	- 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb. 5.30	- 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb. 6.00	- 6.25
96-98%, dms	lb. 6.75	- 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots	lb. 4.35	- 5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works	lb. 2.20	- —
dms.	lb. 2.10	- —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works.	lb. 2.75	- 3.33
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb. .34	- .35
without leaves, bls	lb. .40	- .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton.62.50	-63.00
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.58.00	-58.50
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .15½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb. .16	- —
Lithium benzoate dms	lb. 1.65	- 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb. 2.10	- 2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms	lb. .90	- 1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb. 1.22	- 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb 1.05	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb. 2.05	- —
Hydride powd., dms., works	lb.12.00	-14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms	lb. .98	- 1.04
Salicylate, dms	lb. 1.60	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .07½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb. .08¼	- .08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb. .10	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb. .11	- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb. .65	- .65
Lobelia herb, bls	lb. .38	- .40
Leaves, NF	lb. .75	- .76

Lady's Slipper Root—Magnesium Carbonate

Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb. 41	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .39	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb. .20	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb. 19	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb. 16½	- —
solid, No. 1	lb. .35	- —
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb. .65	- .75
Lupulin, tins	lb 1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb. 1.40	- 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots	kilo 145.00	149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1 bls	lb. 1.00	- —
West Indian, No. 1, bls	lb. 1.00	- —
broken, cs	lb. .70	- .72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., etns works	lb. .32	- .34¼
synth., rubber grade, etns., works	lb .31	- —
USP, light, etns	lb .24	- .26
heavy bbls	lb .36	- .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.82.50	- —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash	ton.38.00	- —
Magnesium bromide, jars	lb. 90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb .09½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb. .10½	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb .10¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb .11¾	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb .12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb. .13	- —

Adaptable...

... that's the paint maker's word for

Dutch Boy*
Basic Silicate
White Lead
"45X"

Take the paint maker's word for it — you just can't miss with adaptable "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" in your exterior paint formulations.

It's new "lead" magic.

In white House Paints, for example, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" improves self-cleaning properties: permits rain to wet the surface uniformly and remove dirt by washing off the inert chalk.

In tinted House Paints, it contributes to film durability, thus making for greater resistance to fading. Furthermore, its hydrophilic properties promote dirt removal, thus helping to keep colors fresh and clean.

In Primers, adaptable "45X" provides the lead soaps that increase adhesion. "45X" also gives the paint film the water resistance needed to maintain its adhesive bond and helps prevent peeling.

In Porch and Floor Enamels, "45X" plasticizes the film, increasing abrasion resistance. Lead soaps formed contribute to the film's flexibility and water resistance, increasing adhesion.

It's a proved paint improver, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X." Put it to work improving your exterior paints!

More economical, too!

In adaptable "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X," the reactive portion of each pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes available porportionately larger amounts of "lead." So you use fewer pounds than with other white lead types.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 8; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.).

Magnesium Carbonate—Methylene Chloride

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa Frt equald with N Y C on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump 95-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50 00 —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate dms. works lb 5.10 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms works lb 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

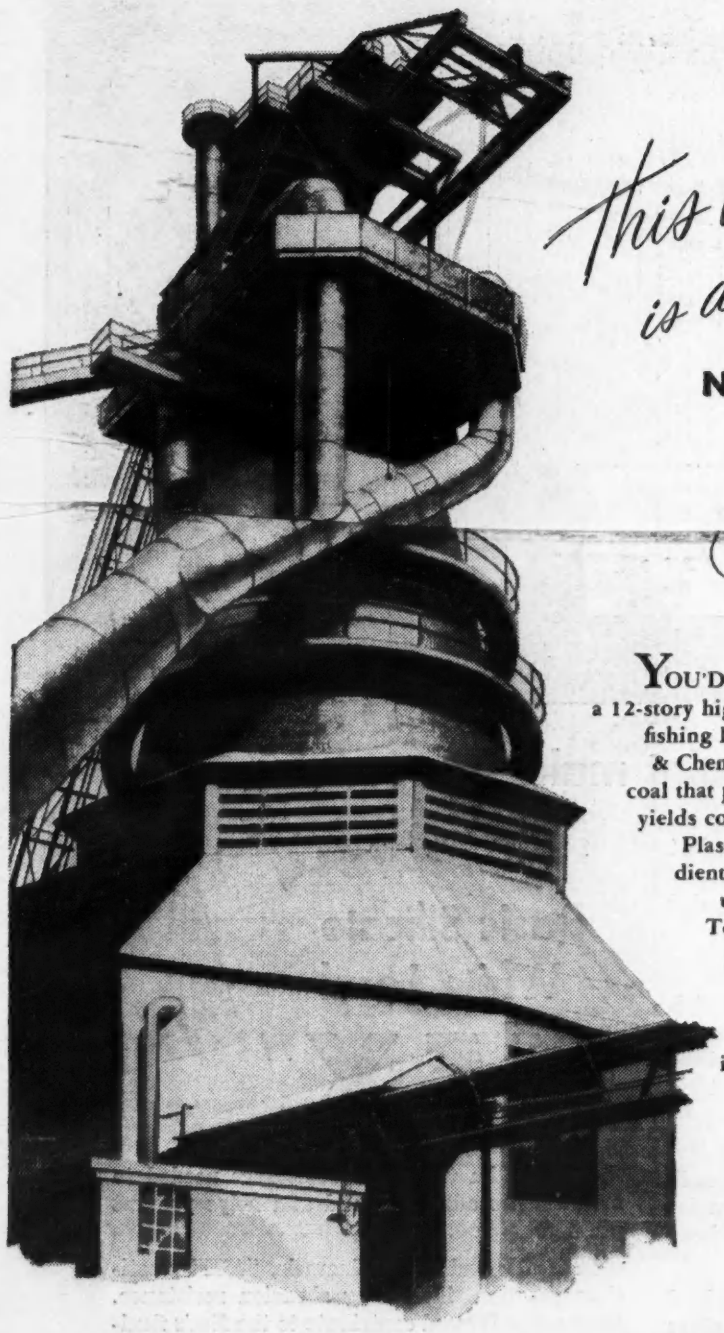
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .29 - .32
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.98
Glycerophosphate NF, 5b. dms. lb. 4.70 4.80
Hydrate bbls., dlvd lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —

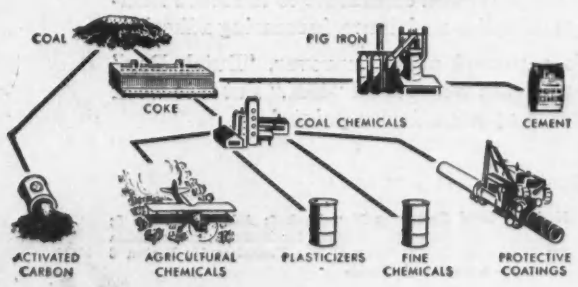
Manganese metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .38
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls. lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms. lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 87.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 77.00 -78.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 57.50 -59.00
Manna flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls lb. .19 - .19½
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.60 - 5.65
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.40 - 7.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nn. dms., ton lots, works frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, crystals, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .94 - —
powder, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Methanol, natural denaturing grade, dms. c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.
Methanol, synthetic, Zone 1, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib dms., same basis lb 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l. E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. Natural acetone prices W of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E gal. .54½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. m. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, retd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .53 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .79 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .72 - .85
Methylene blue, kegs, 100 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —



This Lady is a first cousin to your New Fishing Lure

YOU'D never expect to spot a kinship between a 12-story high blast furnace and a half-ounce plastic fishing lure, would you? But at Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical, the family tie is *basic*. For the very coal that produces coke for Neville Pig Iron also yields coal chemicals for making Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers, the important "flexibility ingredients" in fishing lures and a thousand other useful plastic products in your daily life. Today, in our 25th Anniversary Year, the products of the company's ten divisions are as diverse as cement and dyestuffs. Yet the production of every division is knit together, at a single plant site, in one continuous, interlocking pattern. This highly developed integration —almost without parallel in modern industry—provides distinct benefits to our customers: Assured product quality and dependable, continuing supplies . . . because Pittsburgh is *basic*.



WSD 4685

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. 46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methylionone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 15½- —
tanks dlvd lb 13 —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.60 - 3.95
Methylparahen (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
alld. E lb. .07½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .09½- .14
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .14½- 16
whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .32 - .36½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots. works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11 - —
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum metal, 50% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylanilinaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .68 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works. lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.85 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls lb. .18 - .21
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.45 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .08½- —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05½- —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .06¾- —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs, ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .03¼- —
Naphthalene, refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1 kilo lots, basis, activity, gm, 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .88½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, frt. alld., on 200 lbs lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .925 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11½- .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works uni-ton. 3.50 - 3.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 - .50
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .32 - .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½- .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .25½- .26
Nux vomica, bis lb .08 .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .15

O

Octane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckloads, works. lb. .83 - —

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Do your compounding formulae demand intermediates that are custom-developed to meet your individual requirements? Is it essential that you be able to get these special intermediates in quantity, with absolute assurance of maintained conformity to specifications? If such conditions are important to you—then Michigan Chemical's special chemical engineering service is worth your particular consideration.

The development and production of special-purpose intermediates is one of Michigan Chemical's major services*. Our chemists will be pleased to work with you in the development of these special intermediates you may require. We will then make them available to you, in scheduled quantities, on a laboratory controlled basis that gives you firm assurance of uniform quality. Your inquiry will receive our prompt attention.

We invite you to send for your copy of "Specialized Intermediates," describing the materials, facilities and services available at Michigan Chemical.

*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MC

michigan chemical corporation Saint Louis, Michigan

Eastern Sales Office: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Octylphenol—Oil, Soybean, Refined, Alkali

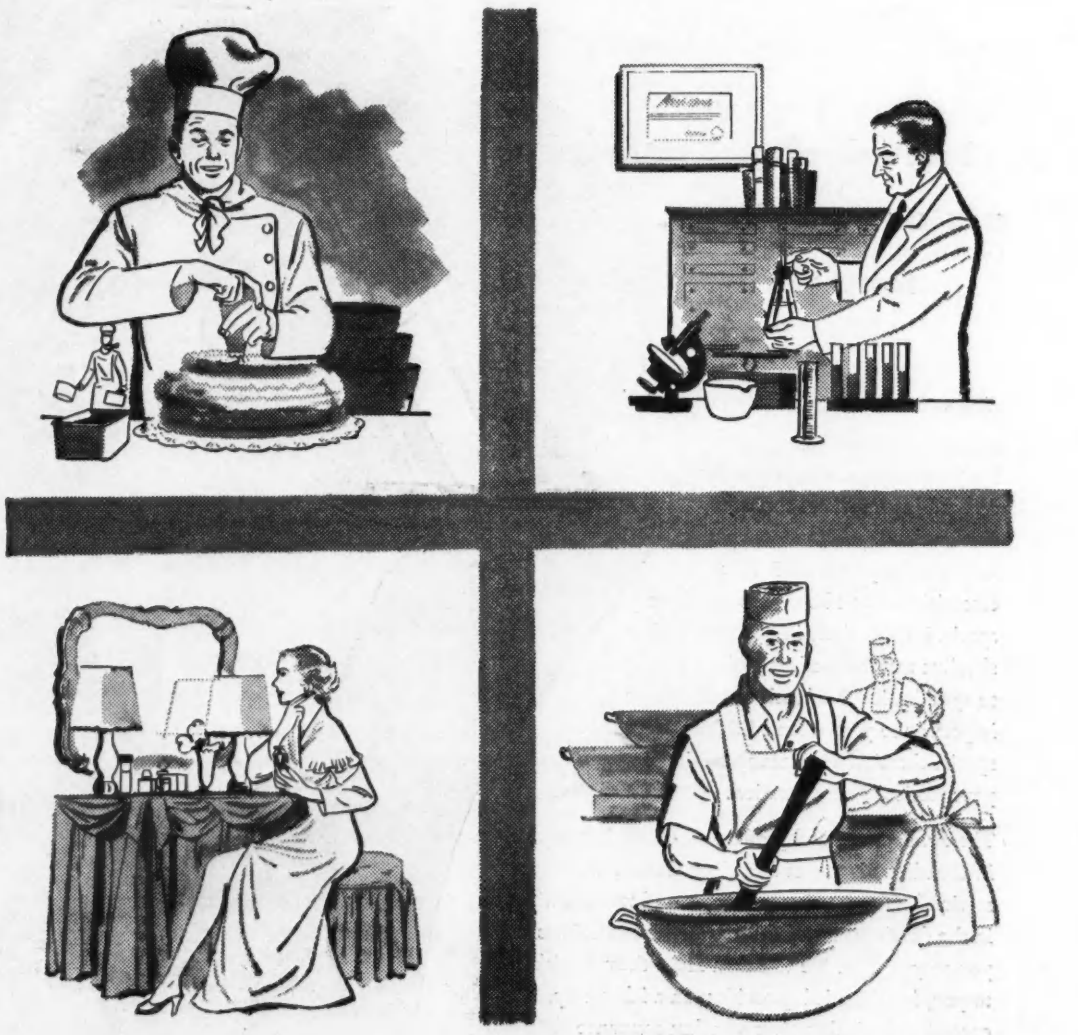
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb .55 .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb.70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb.55.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb .37 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb 2.90 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb.11.35 -14.75
Birchtar, crude, cns lb 1.75 2.00
rectified, NF cns lb 2.50 —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms. works lb 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 3.00
tech., cns lb 1.70 - 2.75
Calamus, bots lb.19.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .25 - .40
white, dms. lb. .21 - .35
Oil, cananga, native, cns lb.10.00 -11.50
rectified, cns lb.12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
resin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.27.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2810- —
l.c.l. lb. .2860- —
tanks lb. .2710- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
l.c.l. lb. .2710- —
tanks lb. .2560- —
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .3060- .3180
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .19½- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2350- —
tanks lb. .2200- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
l.c.l. lb. .2500- —
tanks lb. .2550- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2275- —
l.c.l. lb. .2325- —
tanks lb. .2175- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l., lb. .21 - .22
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms. lb. .42 - .65
Celery seed, bots lb.16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.175.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung)
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.18.50 -60.00
leaf, cns. lb 1.25 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Oil, citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .48 - .60
Java, true dms. lb. .65 - .70
Java-type cns. lb. .52 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.00 -10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .15¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .13¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .24¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb.17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04 - —
refined, dms. lb. .18⅝- .18⅞
tanks lb. .17⅜- —
Costus, bots oz.12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¾- —
Valley lb. .13¾- —
Texas lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks N. Y lb. .03 - —
raw, 50% tanks same basis lb. .01½- —
refined salad, dms lb. .18½- .19
tanks lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns lb 4.30 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum crude).
Cubeb, cns lb 4.50 7.25
Cumin, bots lb 4.25 - 6.00
Cypress, bots lb 5.30 —
Dipras (see D)
Dillseed, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.75
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 3.60 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb 5.50 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb 2.30 - 3.25
Oil, fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1310- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1510- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1160- —
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 9.00 -15.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 9.75 -12.25
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.11.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 14½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock cns lb 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb 3.60 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester cns lb 5.25 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.60 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Messina, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.45
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb 5.50 - 6.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.85 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb.45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1675- —
l.c.l. lb. .1725- .1750
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1400- —
New York lb. .1525- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1555- —
Boiled linseed oil, .00bc per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Mandarin, Florodian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06 Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .06 Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oils, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns. dms lb. 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. lb .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb.200.00 —
petale, bots lb.40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Olibanum, liquid, dms. lb. .24½- .25
tankcars lb. .22¾- .23
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .14½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 7.65
extra fine bots lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.35 - —
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.60 - 2.65
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .85
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns lb 2.75 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.135.00 -450.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarified, dms lb. .11¼- .12¾
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .15 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.85 - 6.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.75
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .20 - —
refined, dms lb. .25¼- .25½
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 4.65 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 4.90 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Pimento berry, NF dms lb 4.45 - 5.50
leaf, cns lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .70½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse. gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17 - .17¼
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - .14¼
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .90
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast, lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Spanish, cns lb. .90 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafrass, artificial, dms lb. .42 - .70
natural, Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.29.50 -33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10⅝- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —



Wherever orange oil is used EXCHANGE Brand is preferred

For the true aroma and flavor of fine California oranges, use EXCHANGE Oil of Orange in your products.

EXCHANGE orange oil is made entirely from selected oranges from the groves of sunny California. This finer fruit, plus carefully controlled processing, gives you an oil of unmatched fragrance and uniform performance.

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Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
Ontario, California

Produced by
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.,
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Oil, soybean, clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15
tanks	lb.	.12⅝-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
tanks	lb.	.13⅝-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms.	lb.	7.25	9.25
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1393-	1445
tankcars	lb.	.1220-	—
natural winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.12¾-	13¼
tankcars	lb.	.1100-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼-	.02½
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	.07¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05	.06
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.11	.11½
Tansy, dms	lb	8.25	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½-	—
whse.	lb.	.0678-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.33½-	—
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.90	—
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	—
Tar acid (see T)			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	3.75
white, cns.	lb	1.95	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	.30½
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.28	.28¼
mills	lb.	.27¾-	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.20	.43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	18.00	21.50
Haitian, cns	lb.	14.50	16.00
Java, cns	lb.	25.00	40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	10.00	13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., f.o.b. N. Y., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
63-75 vis., same basis, l.c.l.	gal.	.52½-	.55
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., same basis, c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., same basis, c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., same basis, c.l.	gal.	.66	- .68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .71½
175-185 vis., same basis, c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.75
USP, 200-210 vis., same basis, c.l.	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., same basis, c.l.	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	- .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.15	14.50
Southern, cns.	lb.	3.20	19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	8.00	- 9.75
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.65	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb	18.00	30.00
extra, bots	lb.	30.50	40.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	7.00	9.50
	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	21.90
powd., USP, cns.	lb.	21.65	21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Iowa, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner	lb.	1.30	—
Mineral, American, bbls. l.c.l., works	lb.	.1960-	—
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Orthonitroaniline toner, kgs	lb	4.15	—
Persian, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Orange flowers, bls.	lb.	.55	.56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Oregano, Italian, bgs.	lb.	.24	Nom.
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.35	Nom.
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.29	.30
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.35	.36
Verona, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
powdered, bbls, bxs.	lb.	.23	.24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.38	—
Orthochloroaniline, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms. dlvd	lb.	.88	—
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.149	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroaniline, dms	lb.	.50	.58
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol bbls, works	lb.	.94	—
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—

Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Orthophenylphenol, fib dms., works,	lb.	.20	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¼-	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidin Base).			
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots.	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	—
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	7.00	- 8.25
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
white, fib. dms.	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.	lb	.27	- .28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Moroccan, bgs.	lb	.24	.25
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.42	.46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol dms. frt. alld	lb	.97	.98
Parachloroaniilin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	- 1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroaniilin, dms., frt alld	lb.	.73	.82
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.35½-	—
Paracresol 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
Methylether, cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms. 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt, alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	.19
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.06	—
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy.	lb.	.0795-	—
123°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy.	lb.	.0795-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0805-	—
Paraffin, fully refined, 133°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0805-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0805-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and cans, c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91% powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib dms. c.l.	lb.	198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	198	—
smaller lots	lb	208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works	lb.	.1335	1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	1750
tanks, works	lb.	1200-	1500
Paranitroaniilin dms. c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.53½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs. works	lb.	.36	.27
Paranitrophenol, kgs. works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs. frt alld	lb	.36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—

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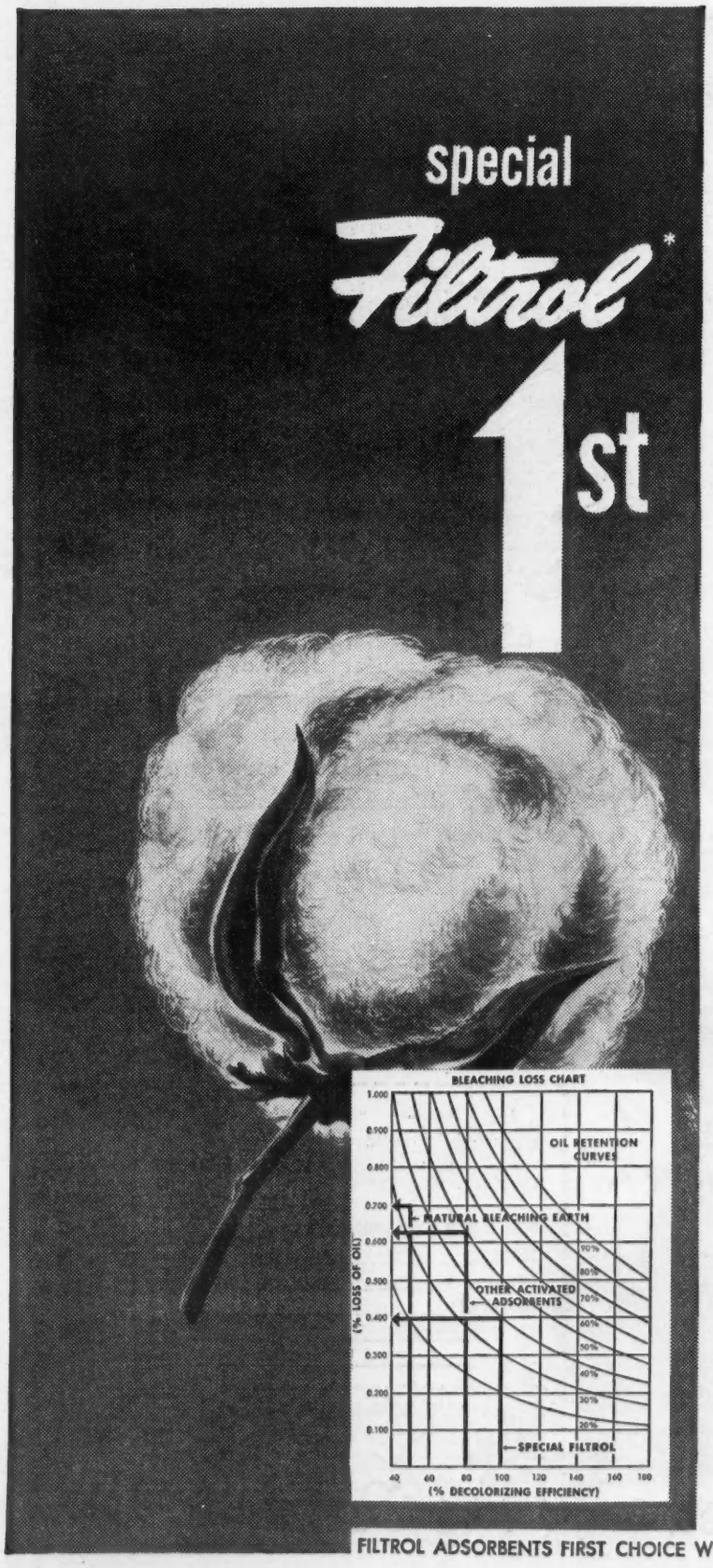
Para-tertiary-butylphenol—Phenylacetamide

Para-tertiary butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .45 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Para-tertiary amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 50 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb bls lb .25 - .28
Peanut meal, 45% old proc., sacked, mills ton.71.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton.66.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd. bbls lb 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units .06½- .09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units .06½- .09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units .06½- .09
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane industrial tanks, f.o.b., Tex. ref'y. gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. 1.24 - 1.26
red, Carolina, long, bgs lb. 44 - 45
Gondar, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .44 - .45
birdseyes, bgs., afloat lb. .70 - .72
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop lb. .45 Nom.
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. .52 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Turkish, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Unganda, bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .50 - .52
white, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.26
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms lb. .80 - —
imported, bls. lb. 1.05 Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11½- —
dlvd., E. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., ex whse lb. .13½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.80
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
tanks, refy lb. .04 - .04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
tanks, refy lb. .05¼- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05½- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- .04⅝

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y lb. .06⅞- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¾- .06
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05½- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.42 - 3.83
Illinois bbl. 2.69 - 3.02
Kentucky bbl. 2.62 - 3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.38 - 3.23
Montana bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Penna., lower field bbl. 3.91 - —
Upper field bbl. 4.40 - —
Texas, East bbl. 2.90 - —
Gulf Coast bbl. 2.68 - 3.23
North, North-Central bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
Panhandle bbl. 2.48 - 2.90
West bbl. 2.35 - 2.90
Wyoming bbl. 1.53 - 2.90
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.80 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.25 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.29 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.20 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.17 - 2.18
New York Harbor bbl. 2.25 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.23 - 2.26
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.25 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.29 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.26 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.20 - —
Diesel, tanks, refy., California gal. .1025- .133
New York gal. .1015- .104

Petroleum, fuel oil, Diesel, tanks, Penna, western gal. .1075- .1125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor No. 2 gal. .0925- .10
group 3, No. 1 gal. .08625- .08875
No. 2 gal. .08 - .0825
No. 3 gal. .0775- .08
range gal. .08625- .09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .11 - .1145
No. 2 gal. 11.1 - 11.35
No. 3 gal. 11.1 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225°F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles, gal. .183 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .174 - —
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .155 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .22 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif. gal. .244 - —
f.o.b. Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas. gal. .24 - —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 —
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J gal. .336 - —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .17 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
high solvency, 200-265 b.r. 27-38° C., mixed anilin, pt. E. Coast tanks, N. Y., N. J. gal. .27½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - .32½
270-370° b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .31 - —
49°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34 - —
26-27°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - .31½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - .32½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .35½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .31 - .32½
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F. b. r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .168 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .174 - —
San Francisco gal. .173 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .195 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .21 - —
Solvent, rubber, tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .173 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - .17
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonate content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .175 - .20
l.c.l., works lb. .185 - .202
tanks, works lb. .145 - .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .155 - —
tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret., drums, c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .17½- .18
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis, lb. .54 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10



FACTS EVERY COTTON OIL PROCESSOR SHOULD KNOW:

1. The superior decolorizing power of Special Filtrol produces the highest yield of oil—and is the most economical adsorbent known. This bleaching loss chart demonstrates Special Filtrol's economy.
2. Special Filtrol has a faster filtration rate than any competitive adsorbent.
3. Special Filtrol removes soap and other catalyst poisons, which markedly retard hydrogenation and give brittle end products.
4. Special Filtrol is the standard activated adsorbent of the American Oil Chemists' Society.
5. Filtrol Corporation offers complete laboratory facilities and trained oil technicians to assist oil processors with their decolorizing problems.

FILTROL CORPORATION
GENERAL OFFICES:
727 West 7th Street, Los Angeles 17, California
PLANTS:
Vernon, Calif., Jackson, Miss., Salt Lake City, Utah

*T.M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

FILTROL ADSORBENTS FIRST CHOICE WITH ALL FAT AND OIL PROCESSORS

Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E. lb 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E.....lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E...lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .41 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... 1.35 - 1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works .....lb. 5.17 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms.....lb.17 00 -17.25
tech., fib., dms works .....lb 10 45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb 27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.45.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long-ton. 4.68½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long-ton. 5.68½- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long-ton. 6.68½- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long-ton. 7.68 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31%P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines. short-ton. 6.15½- —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., fib. dms..... lb. .46 - .47
yellow, cns., works..... lb. .43 - .45
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .40 - .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms. ..... lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials.....oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs..... lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .29
Mexican, bgs..... lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .50½- —
tanks, bulk, works..... gal. .35 - —
Pinkroot, bls. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works..ton.41.20 -42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works..... lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms..... lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works..... lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Pokeroot, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works.....lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34½- —
standard, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bgs..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .12¾
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, drums., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works.. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Acetate, NF, dms..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .15½- .16¾
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. .....l b. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York..lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms ..... lb .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs .....lb. .33½- .36
Citrate USP, gran., dms..... lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms ..... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .32 - —
Gluconate dms ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms .. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots..lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF ton lots or less, fib. dms lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, brik, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., dms..lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .43 - —
Trona, Cal. ..... unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse..ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse. ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .20 - .22
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works ..... lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls. works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
yellow, dms., ton lots ..... lb. .22½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .26 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.17.80 - —
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Silicate solution, tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.30
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - 6.15
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ...lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E .. lb. .631 - .697
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works..ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. dms ..... lb. .31 .33
gran. dms ..... lb. .18½ - —
powder dms ..... lb. .16½- .17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst, dms..lb. .85 - .94
tech., works..... lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works....lb. .14¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .85 - .93
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55

When a man will choose it and use it

Norda helps

A man likes the toilet things he uses to smell good, but not to smell pretty. When *he* buys his shaving creams, soaps, shaving lotions—and all his other own bathroom-cabinet supplies—his choices go to the quality odors and perfumes.

There's a very good reason why. The quality odors are subtle; the quality scents don't shout. They please, but they don't persist. They set a man up in private, but they don't tell the public about it.

It takes skill to create perfume compounds suitable for high class men's toilet requisites. Norda has these skills, and has for many years supplied the ingredients of leading popular men's toiletries.

Norda was the first to point out that good scents are selling scents that make perfumed items pay. Send for samples that will prove it.

Norda ESSENTIAL OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • ST. PAUL • DALLAS • MONTREAL • TORONTO • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE

Progesterone—Rosin, Gum and Wood

Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. .70 - —
Acetate, bots. gm. .70 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. 70 .75
Prince s pine herb. bls lb. .60 .61
Procaine hydrochloride. USP, cmsr., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. .79 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.90 3.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0645- .093
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55 10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
husks, bgs. lb. .48 - .50
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .53 - .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04½
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. 02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71¼- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long ton. 3.00 - 3.60
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 190.00 -192.00
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.59 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.93 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 30.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin, USP bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l. lb. .32½- —
smaller lots lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).

Celanese...

producer of Acetaldehyde and Formaldehyde

now becomes your Basic source for

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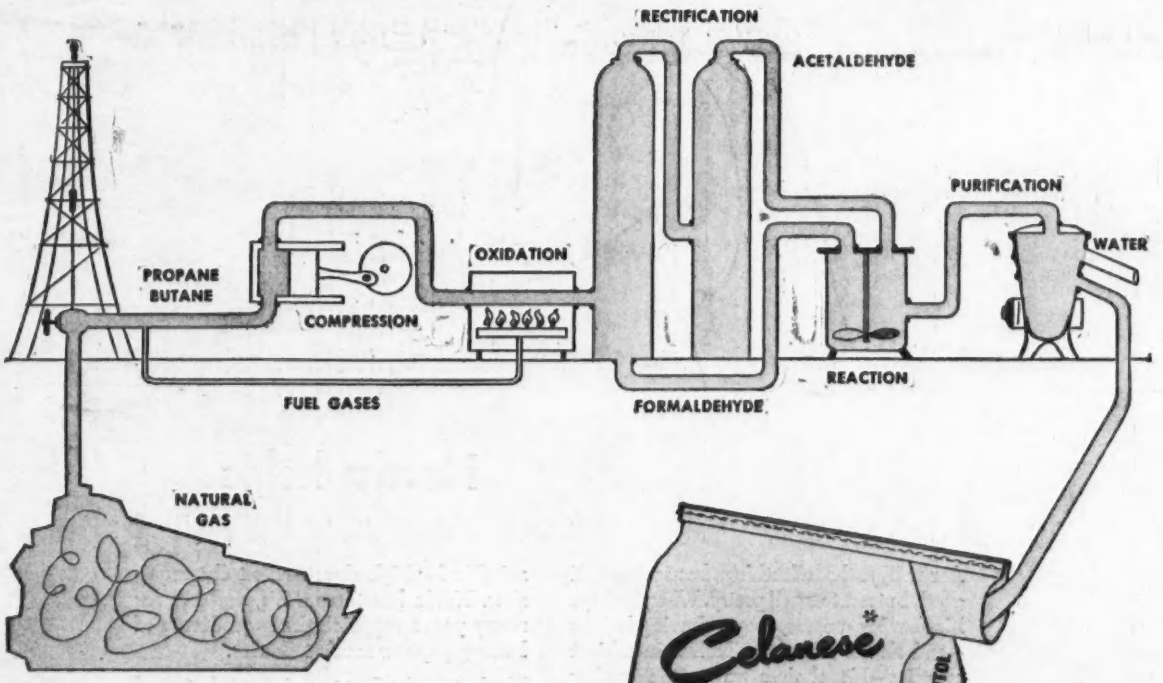

For complete information write:
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division,
Dept. 656-H, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1953

ATTENTION

Users of Taxfree and Specially Denatured Alcohol

Now is the time for users of specially denatured alcohol to renew their basic permit (Treasury Department Form 1479) for 1954. It is also time for users of Taxfree alcohol to complete and file with the Assistant District Commissioner — Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit — their application (Form 1450) for renewal of their Taxfree Alcohol permit for 1954. If you require forms or any assistance in their preparation, please call your nearest U.S.I. office.

New Skylight Panels Let Winter Light In, Keep Summer Sun Out

An unusual way of automatically varying transmitted solar light and heat with the season of the year has been revealed in a new glass panel for flat skylights. Each panel unit is a hermetically sealed hollow glass box, evacuated for insulating purposes. Prisms on the inside of the top glass govern the amount of daylight and solar heat transmitted, depending on the position of the sun. The bottom piece has an uneven surface to diffuse the entering light and distribute it evenly to the area below. Between is a sheet of plastic material to soften the light and augment the vacuum insulation.

When installed so that the panels are oriented within 30 degrees of the geographic north-south axis, the skylight transmits light from the north half of the sky and from the lower part of the southern sky — which is desirable in winter when the sun is low. Prism design on the underside of the top glass is such that a large part of direct sunlight coming from the higher southern sector (where the bright summer sun is) is reflected. Thus, as the sun's elevation changes with the seasons, light entry is controlled automatically, with much of the brightness and heat eliminated during summer months, it is said.

Bulletin on Zinc Dust

A bulletin describing various applications of zinc dust was issued recently. The publication gives details on the use of zinc dust in the manufacture of paints and bleaches, as a reducing agent, catalyst, purifier, precipitating agent, and as an additive to grease and other materials for pipe thread lubrication.

Zinc dust is said to be a natural enemy of rust and to be highly effective on iron and steel in salt atmospheres and where the painted surface is in contact with brine. Special zinc dust paints can be made to provide unusual durability when used on flue boxes, steam condensers, and other industrial equipment subject to high temperatures.

Methionine Ups Feed Efficiency; Helps Poultry Feathering, Growth

New Laboratory and Field Research Confirms Improvements Obtained by Adding Methionine to Broiler and Turkey Starter Feeds; Benefits Pronounced in Hot Weather

As a result of U.S.I.'s pioneering research, the world has seen methionine transformed in the short space of seven years from a chemical rarity to a practical commodity which is used in tonnage quantities. Until U.S.I. developed its commercial method of synthesis in 1946, methionine was a scarce organic chemical selling for several hundred dollars per pound. When it became available in quantity, the pharmaceutical industry soon uncovered many new therapeutic uses, and its success in this field spurred the use of methionine in other applications.

One of these has been in the manufactured feed industry. Methionine has long been known as an essential sulfur amino acid, necessary for the growth and repair of animal tissue. A great amount of experimental work has been carried out to demonstrate that methionine improves feed efficiency and growth. Its addition as a supplement to animal feeds has been found to be profitable and practical. As a result, methionine is now used by feed manufacturers in every section of the country.

Poultry Among Chief Benefactors

Poultry are among those farm animals that benefit most from additions of methionine to their feed. Recent poultry research reported from a leading university gives added confirmation to the fact that methionine can increase profits in several ways. This

MORE

'3-D' Models of Crystals Easily Built with New Kit

A simple and effective means for visualizing how atoms, molecules, or ions pack together to form various crystalline structures is now available in a new demonstration model kit. Portable and easy to use, the kit consists of a series of transparent plates containing regularly spaced holes into which black or white spheres are placed to represent units within the crystal. Spaces and supporting rods separate the plates and hold the structure rigid. By arrangement of alternate layers and the use of different length spacers, any of the fourteen possible space lattices in the six crystallographic systems can be shown clearly in three dimensional form. Once put together, the crystal model has a slightly exploded appearance, showing the relation of the cleavage and glide planes to the lattice structure, the manufacturer points out.

Feathering can be greatly improved by the addition of methionine to the broiler ration, as this photograph from Broiler Growing shows. The bird on the left came from a group fed one pound of methionine per ton of feed. The bird on the right received no methionine.

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August ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1953

CONTINUED

Methionine

work also reveals that methionine can be used to overcome poor feathering — a common hot weather problem encountered by many poultry growers.

On the basis of several years of tests involving more than 10,000 chicks, it is estimated that from one-half to one pound of methionine, added to each ton of feed, yields the broiler producer from 15 to 30 pounds of additional broilers per ton of feed used. This estimate takes into account the improvement in feed efficiency alone. Additional benefits in increased growth — larger birds in a shorter time — are also obtained.

Methionine Improves Feathering

Definite improvements in feathering were noted as a result of feeding methionine. In one test under field conditions, feather score was improved approximately 25 per cent during hot summer months in birds receiving methionine at the rate of one pound per ton of feed. In other tests under experimental conditions, it was noted that birds not fed methionine were almost completely barebacked. The addition of one pound of methionine per ton of feed produced normal feathering.

Similar Results Obtained in Turkeys

Extensive experiments in adding methionine to turkey starter feeds gave equally beneficial results. Under practical conditions, the addition of one pound of feed grade methionine to each ton of turkey feed, with and without antibiotics, produce a sizeable increase in growth. It is emphasized in the report of this work that the all-vegetable test ration was fortified with the known vitamins and minerals, and that prior to the addition of methionine, the ration already contained "adequate" methionine on a calculated basis.

It is also interesting to note that the growth response obtained by adding methionine to the ration was greatest during hot weather. This makes it possible to assume that free methionine assists the birds in some way to overcome the stresses and strains brought on by hot weather and other factors.

New Reagent Simplifies Moisture Determinations

A new reagent for detecting and measuring traces of water in various substances was recently announced by a chemical firm. The reagent is applicable for anhydrous solvents, paint thinners, dry-cleaning solvents, plasticizers, higher alcohols, gasoline, petroleum oils and greases, and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes.

No heating is required in the procedure. The reagent is simply added dropwise to a given quantity of sample until a blue-green end point is reached. Using the dropper furnished with the reagent, each drop is equivalent to 0.2 mg. of water.

The same procedure can be used to determine quickly traces of water in organic solids which cannot be heated, provided the solids are soluble in butyl alcohol. The test can also be adapted to other products such as powdered inorganic materials, textiles, and fibers, according to the company. The product is said to be useful for plant and field testing, as well as for laboratory testing.

Rhodium Vacuum Coating Offered as New Service

Vacuum-coating of rhodium on conductive and non-conductive materials is now available as a commercial service to technical laboratories and industrial organizations, according to a recent announcement. Rhodium is said to have a high resistance to chemical attack and because of its high reflectivity, is excellent for mirrors and reflecting surfaces which must withstand corrosive atmospheres. When deposited on glass and subjected to baking, rhodium coatings become extremely hard and are ideal for making thin, hard surfaces to resist wear and friction, it is said. Materials coated thus far include microscope slides, mirrors for optical apparatus, reflectors for telescopes, gauges, and glass bearing surfaces.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U. S. I.

A new plastic bearing material is said to require no lubrication, to contain no oil, graphite, or other sealed-in lubricant, to be extremely resistant to chemical corrosion, and to be able to withstand temperatures ranging from —100 to over 400° F. **(No. 950)**

A new solvent-resistant coating for paper, leather, rubber, etc., is described as a specially plasticized, room-temperature curing phenolic resin which yields a flexible, non-tacky, glossy film. **(No. 951)**

To prevent mercury poisoning through skin absorption, a protective cream is available which is said to contain a mercury decontaminant. Cream is claimed to offer protection against coal tar derivatives, dilute acids and alkalis as well. **(No. 952)**

A new protective chemical for aluminum, applied by brushing or dipping, reportedly forms an amorphous mixed metallic oxide coating that provides unusually high corrosion resistance and forms an excellent paint bond. **(No. 953)**

Large, heavy-duty paint rollers, fitted with extra-long handles, are claimed to eliminate ladders and scaffolds from industrial painting, and to handle oil, water, or rubber-base paints on all types of surfaces. **(No. 954)**

Warning labels which can be applied without moistening to glass, metal, wood, plastic, or ceramic containers, are printed on strong, durable cotton cloth coated with silicone, and are available in 36 different wordings, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 955)**

A new chemical-resistant gasket material consists of strips of foamed silicone rubber wrapped in sheets of tetrafluoroethylene resin and is claimed to be effective in chemical and pharmaceutical applications over a wide temperature range. **(No. 956)**

A novel new shaving brush fits the end of any standard size tube of shaving cream, dispenses lather directly through the bristles of the brush. **(No. 957)**

To prevent corrosion in steam condensate systems, a new compound, fed to the boiler in small amounts, vaporizes, depositing a non-wettable protective film in return lines, it is said. **(No. 958)**

A 'spray-can' water repellent for cloth is claimed to repel water without retarding air circulation, to improve wear and wrinkle and crease resistance, and to be suitable for clothing, sails, car tops, awnings, etc. **(No. 959)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE—A.C.S.

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arodure*—urea-formaldehyde resins
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Aroflint*—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol*—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
Allethrin
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid and Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid and Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

FEED PRODUCTS
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Choline Chloride
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetaldehyde
Caustic Soda
Ethylene
IPC (Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate)
CIPC
Liquid Chlorine
Metallic Sodium
Methionine (Pharm.)
N-Acetyl DL-Methionine
Nitrocellulose Solns.
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Urethan, U.S.P.

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U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Rotenone, CP, bbls., works ..... lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works ..... lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo. 25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms. kilo. 25.00 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works. lb. .20 - —

S

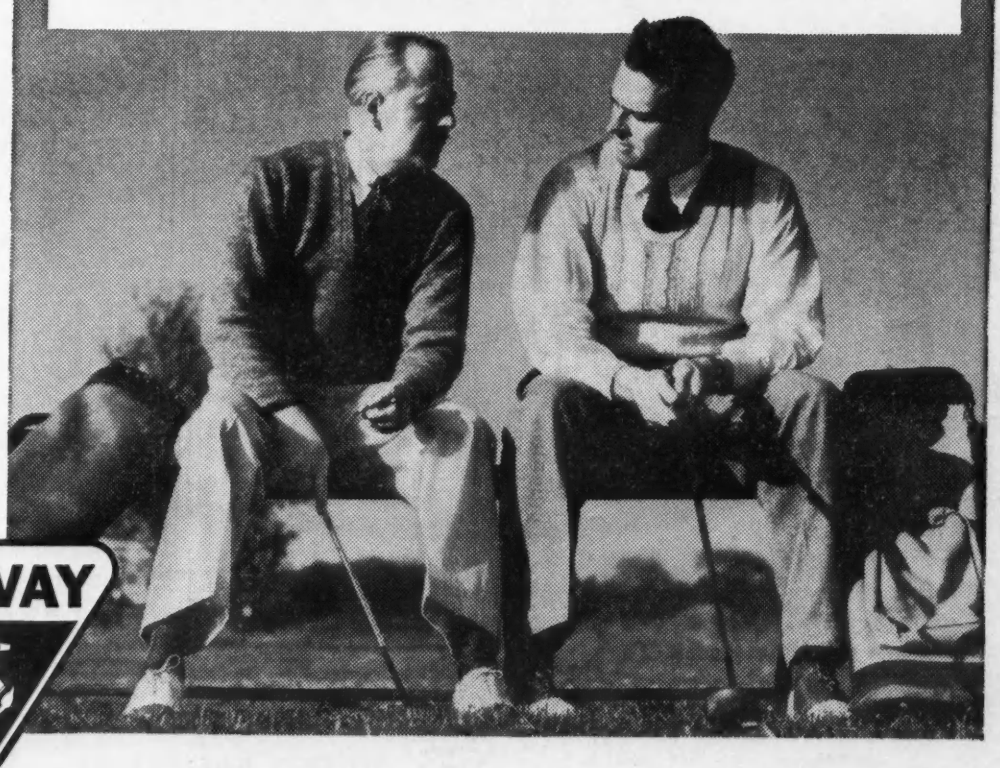
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .90
Saffron, Mexican bls ..... lb 90 .96
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls ..... lb. .09 .09¼
Dalmatian, bls. ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Greek, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls. ..... lb. .20½- .23
Spanish, stemless, bls ..... lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07½
refined, bgs. ..... lb. .0860- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol NF gran. bbls., kgs. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom. bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs. 14.40 —
smaller tots ..... 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots ... 100 lbs. 10.75 —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs 11.10 11.50
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .09¾- .11¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs., lb. .65 .66
powd., dms ..... lb. .75 .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom. cryst., powd., dms., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb. 76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls ..... lb. .45 .50
Honduras bls ..... lb. .38 .40
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .28
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls .... lb. .40 - .48
select, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .21 - .24
Spanish bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb. .32 .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns .... lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.05 2.30
Schaeffer's salt paste dms, frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs. frt alld lb. .80 —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots .. oz. 13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Senna leaves, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
No 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No 3, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - 15¼
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .. lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages
Lemon, No. 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .36 - —
No. 2 bg., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .34 - .35
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .32 - .34
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .30 - .31
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 30.00 -40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½ 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 20.00 —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅝- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .78⅛ —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 —
Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .50 65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works .. ton 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton 21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .18 —
Snakeroot, Canada bls ..... lb. .75 .80
Soapbark, bls. ..... lb. .22 .24
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .27 .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .30 .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.45 —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.20 —
l.c.l. stock points .. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points. 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points .. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works .... lb. .10 - .16½
Alginate, refined bbls, works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works .. lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms. c.l., works .. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms works .... lb. .14¼ 15¼
solution, dms. works ... gal. .70 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 21.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots ..... kilo. 22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more .. lb. .46 - —

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 4.90 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide USP bbls. kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs. ..... lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst, dms. c.l., works, lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, dms. ... lb. .05 .12
Chlorite tech, dms. works lb. .58 .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- .15

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. ..... lb. .26 - .30⅛
USP XIV gran., dms. ..... lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250 lb. dms., works lb. .14 —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms. c.l., works lb .17 —
l.c.l. lb .17¾ —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1290- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 21.00
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ... lb. .35 —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l lb. 1.70 —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys lb 1.06 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

"I Call SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies because...



SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
Cleaning Compounds
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride
Snowflake® Crystals

...I know I can count on Solvay to give me the services I need to operate my business smoothly. Whether I'm placing a big order, or whether I want some technical help, I always get cooperation from the folks at Solvay.

A perfect example of this is Technical Service. Through the years, Solvay has accumulated a vast store of technical information that has been put into informative booklets called Solvay Technical Service Bulletins. These bulletins are available to me whenever I need 'em. And they cost me nothing—they're free. I can also get further technical help from the Solvay Technical Service staff—fellows who are experts in individual industries.

Doing business with Solvay is convenient for me, too . . . there are thirteen sales offices in key cities where you can get courteous friendly service. And you can get prompt delivery from Solvay's three centrally-located plants and more than 200 local stock points.

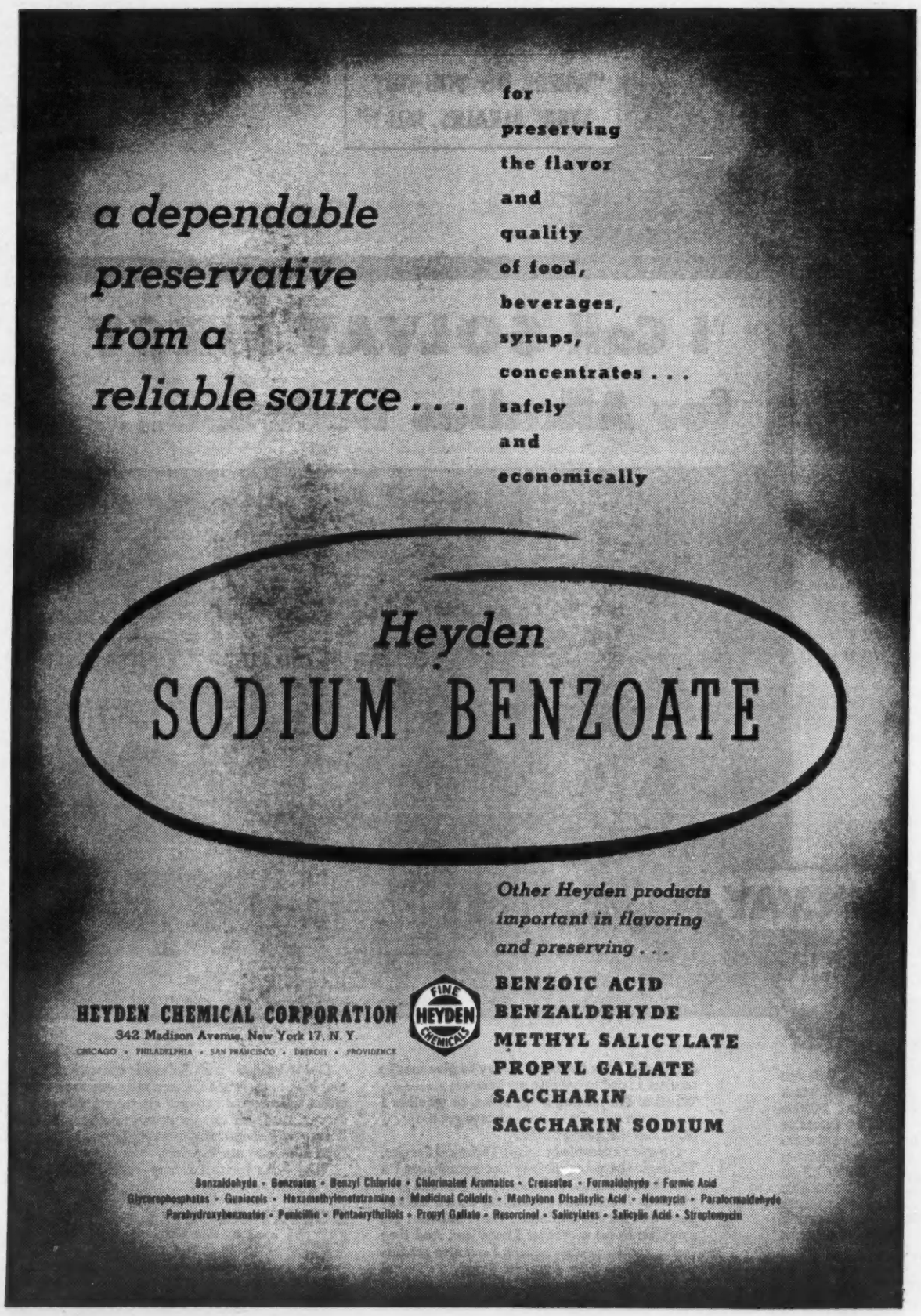
Why don't you call *Solvay first* for alkalies?"

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Sorbitol

Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.00
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½ - —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16¼ - —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. divd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton 199.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, tanks, works lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 5.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.50
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.30
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse ton 57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 53.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0925 - .18
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26½ - .28½
Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over earlot prices.
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1910 - .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1 100 lbs 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicohuoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .460 - .515
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
USP, dms. works lb. 70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs 2.50 - 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17¼ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lb. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton. 110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .40 - —
90%, 10-lb. ctns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., divd. E lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulpha. druss (see Sulfona name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Bayonne gal. .35 - —
f.o.b. Tex. ref'y gal. .33 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Bayonne, gal. .35 - —
f.o.b. Tex. ref'y gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan, monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —



Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton 64.50 - 65.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .0620- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.23
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07- - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¼- .08¾
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Stavesacre seed bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance not USP, fib. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulphate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 1-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls. works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air floated 90% 325 mesh bgs. works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin USP micro crystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
powder dms lb. 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton 25.50 -27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton 28.00 -30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton 27.50 -30.50
Refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermarkers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
washed, NF bot lb. .11 - —

Sumac leaves, 25%, bgs., ex-dock, ton 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton 120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Calo. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .93 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. .90 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -35.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works lb. .04½- —
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .04¼- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .04½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .03⅝- —
special, tanks dlvd lb. .04 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½- .05¾
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06¼- .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½- .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .08 - .08½
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .076 - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 .70
Tartar emetic tech, gran, or powd., dms lb. .56 .59
USP, powd., dms lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls. c.l lb 24½ —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .57½- .62
powd., fib., dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm. .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal dms. works lb 20½ .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb 71 —
l.c.l. lb 72 —
Pyrophosphate 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. 57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib dms lb 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb 10.50 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —

White upholstery, even white floor coverings, once symbols of fabulous luxury, become work-a-day beauties in vinyl. Washable and long-lasting, vinyl materials are finding wide use in the decorating field today.

Maximum whitening, brightening and opacifying effects per pound of pigment used are achieved with TITANOX-RA (rutile titanium dioxide). In addition, the uniformity of whiteness and light tints, so important to these products, is assured through your choice of TITANOX-RA as the white pigment.

Consult our Technical Service Department for friendly cooperation on problems in the white pigmentation of natural and synthetic polymers. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Atlanta; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

1602

TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Theophylline—Viosterol, in Alcohol

Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or amput-type, fib, dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib, dms. kilo.135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb 1.98¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls lb .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .787 - .994
Crystals, hydrous, bbls., dms., works lb. .695 - .795
Metal lb. .78¼- —
Oxide, dms. lb. .92 - .93
Sulphate, stannous, bbls. lb. .848 - .868
Tetrachloride, anhyd. dms., works, lb. .651 - .701
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis, ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis, ton.137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Toldin base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 —
Hamilton Ohio gal. .32 —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. tins cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms. c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¾
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —

Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald, lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks dlvd lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .45½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks same basis lb. 43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l. dlvd E, lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% dms. c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air floated, bgs. c.l. works, lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single grd. bgs., c.l. works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phospate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo fib cns works kilo.165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E. ton.154.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton.162.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton.155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs. ex dock ton.91.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs. ex dock, ton.61.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.65 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —

3 Petrolite Waxes

ESPECIALLY DEVELOPED FOR USE IN EMULSION POLISHES

CROWN 15

Petrolite Crown 15 is highly compatible with high-melting terpene phenolic resins, allowing blends as high as 50/50, with no loss of resin compatibility in the finished emulsion. As high as 80% ammonia-soluble leveling agents can be added to base emulsions made from Crown 15, without affecting stability or shelf-life. Emulsion polishes can be made from Crown 15 and high melting-point resins without the addition of any carnauba whatsoever.

CROWN 23

When it is desired to utilize carnauba, Petrolite Crown 23 is one of the finest extenders obtainable. It has similar emulsion characteristics, with the added advantage of imparting anti-slip qualities to the final product. Crown 23 can also be used in resin-type emulsion polishes in blends up to 50% provided low melting-point terpene phenolic resins are used.

CROWN 36

Petrolite Crown 36 was developed for polish manufacturers who wished to incorporate in their emulsion a very hard, high melting point, inert wax such as CROWN 1035 (non-oxidized). Crown 36 yields a high-quality, resin-free emulsion polish formulation, at a very advantageous manufacturing cost. Emulsion polishes incorporating Crown 36 have a lustrous sheen which can be improved by buffing.

SPECIFICATIONS

Crown Wax	MPoF	Pen	Color NPA	Acid No.	Sap. No.
15	180 min.	4-6	4-5	14-16	50-60
23	180 min.	4-6	4-5	20-25	55-65
36	180 min.	5-7	5-6	30-35	75-85

PETROLITE CORPORATION
WAX DIVISION
Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.
P. O. Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

Prices, samples and technical data are available on request. Shipments are F.O.B. Jersey City, Chicago, Kilgore or Los Angeles.

PW 53-8, 15-23-36

Viosterol, in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
Palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline gm or 5 gm vials gram 295.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm 225.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpnatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.10 - 2.25
tree bark, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton 100.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 98.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾- .10
solid E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .48 - .50
Brazilian bgs lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .58
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs lb. .63 - .65
yellow, bricks lb. .58 - .60
slabs lb. .56 - .57
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.04 - 1.05
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.13 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.09
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.39 - 1.40
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.32 - 1.34
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .72 - —
Japan, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, crude lb. .12½- .13
German, crude, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. .79 - .81
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .28 - .30
cakes, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting (see calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .23
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 37.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton 42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l. same basis ton 51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs, extra, returnable.

Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C m.p., ref. dms., l.c.l., works frt equald. lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C, dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Hamilton Ohio gal .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works, Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ —
Youngstown, O. gal. .32½- —
Petroleum indust. tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .35 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

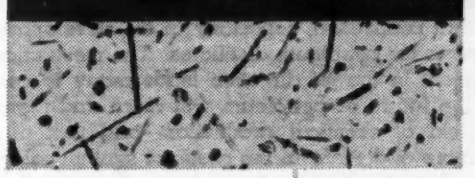
Y

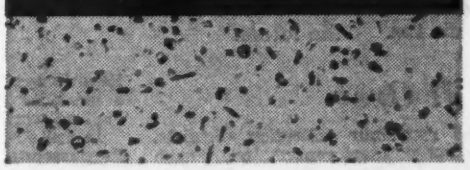
Yara yara, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd N of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, AAA bbls., dlvd lb 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.15 - —

Viosterol, in Natural Vegetable Oil—Yellow, Zinc (Chromate)

Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone all shades, bbls. frt. alld E of Rockies lb 1.20 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb higher.
Chrome, CP bbls., dlvd. N Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 —
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c higher); Miss. N. C., S. C. Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French basis as chrome lb. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 4.15 —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 —
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls. dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb 30 —

—Continued on page 78

high
AZO ZZZ-22
A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles which gives heavy body

medium
AZO ZZZ-11
A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints

AZO acicular lead-free zinc oxide is a superior pigment available in a wide range of oil absorptions
low
AZO ZZZ-33
A definitely Acicular type with a lower oil absorption, but chemically identical with AZO ZZZ-11 and AZO ZZZ-22


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Tax Problem Remains

Of course the Congress which has gone home for the dog days did not balance the federal budget. It did do a fairly big job of trimming in some areas of recent big spending. It is not yet possible to get an accurate picture of what the various slashings will amount to—net. The appropriating is not by any means all in one place, and all sorts of special funds can be found with thorough searching. Estimates of "savings" run all the way from $5,000,000,000 to $12,750,000,000—leaving something like $55,000,000,000 on the spending list.

The Congress is to be commended for not cutting the federal revenue to any appreciable extent; although the pressured reaction which led it to vote to remove the tax on motion picture admission charges cannot be justified by any criterion of democracy—and was effectively blocked by presidential veto. The "movie" tax, being a levy on what the taxpayer does with his money, is, as are all excise taxes, unjustifiable in anything like equity. But, there is no logical reason why it, alone of the numerous emergency excise levies, should be lifted—shifted is a better term, because, apparently, there was not going to be any comparable lessening of the cost of going to the "movies." The public would pay, but the government would not get. Perhaps it is too much to expect that to be apparent to legislators busy with the proposing of more than 9,000 measures—and having them printed at a fairly substantial aggregate cost. Anyhow, several hundred bills were passed, even though they do not include any considerable step in the direction of the tax reform that is so clearly needed.

It must be said that the ways and means committee is working on that reform. It has before it one proposal, made by a national business organization for some reason difficult to perceive, which should get very short shrift. That is a proposal that a so-called "sales" tax of around 5 percent be levied on all manufactured goods except foods. No more inequitable burden could be laid on the taxpayers of the country—and none of it would be paid by manufacturers. It would be charged in as a part of cost and passed through the various stages of distribution—with a profit added at each stage—and the aggregate paid by the consumer, even though a spokesman for the proposers denied that there would be such pyramiding.

No tax which adds to the cost of living is equitable. All excise taxes do that. The responsibility of a taxpayer should be based on ability to pay, not on what he does with his money. A so-called "sales" tax—actually a levy on purchasing—has a peculiar most objectionable inequitableness. The smaller the income of a taxpayer, the larger is the percentage of the levy which he has to pay and the more dependents for which a taxpayer has to provide, the larger is his tax. Obviously, the broader the scope of the tax the greater are those inequities.

The one way to get adequate revenue equitably is to levy a graduated-scale tax on individual incomes of every nature and from every source—and to collect it. An equitable tax must be based on income, not on outgo—and it must be laid upon the individual who gets the money, not on the business which provides it.

Fuel Via Chemistry

Motive power stands high among the needs of mankind today—and it is steadily becoming more necessary to find assurance of an adequacy. Consequently, it is not to be wondered why all sorts of sources, from wind and water to atom-fission and chemical synthesis, are being studied and tested and promoted in all sorts of ways. The biggest promise of opportunity for technical advancement, aside from, perhaps, the field of food, is therefore associated with fuel. This is true with respect of the scientific chemist and physicist, the chemical engineer, and the mechanical engineer.

Whether the better promise is in fields laid upon established sources of fuels—petroleum and coal—or in wholly new fields of synthesis is a question which has numerous conditioning factors, not the least of which is cost and large among which is the developments in fuel-driven equipment. None can say whether mechanical progress will continue to lead as it has since the practical application of the internal-combustion engine, or whether mechanics will have to catch up with chemistry in something expansive of the application of hydrazin as a fuel.

The energies of the petroleum industry and its comparatively recent chemical affiliations are busiest in the direction of doing better and better to fuel the engines resulting from mechanical progress, especially in the internal-combustion field. Chemistry is doing much in that connection, especially in the development of additives for petroleum distillates. The mechanical development in the jet direction leads many to conclude that the future of petroleum will more and more be in the field of chemical production—and that of motor fuel more and more in the areas of synthetical chemistry.

That is why developments in the field opened by the use of hydrazin as a jet fuel are expected to expand on that basis and on others as yet undiscovered and, as some see it, to put gasoline as a fuel back to where it was in the early 1890s.

Of course, that would not put the petroleum industry wholly out of the fuel business. And there are reasons to believe that the rapidly developing application of chemical synthesis to the utilization of petroleum as a base material might beat the nitrogen progress to the providing of a revolutionary fuel which would call for still more improvement by way of change in engine construction and operation.

Of special interest from the standpoint of applied chemistry are the relative potentialities of the two groups of synthetic processes with reference to number and usefulness of side-products or progressive derivatives. Both fields seem to be boundless in that respect, the deciding factor seemingly would be technical utilization of what they could provide.

In any event, chemical synthesis should be more promising than the much more talked about application of "atomic energy," for reasons of cost, safety, and practicability. So, the chemical scientist and the chemical engineer have much to look into and to think about and to work at in this matter of providing the fuel of the future.

For the Bookshelf

NON-AQUEOUS SOLVENTS — Applications as Media for Chemical Reactions. By Ludwig F. Audrieth and Jacob Kleinberg. Cloth; xii+284 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., $6.75.

"In presenting this survey of non-aqueous solvent chemistry," say the chemistry-professor authors, "we have been guided by considerations which would appeal more specifically to those among our professional colleagues who are interested in synthetic chemistry. Our treatment is not exhaustive [they make no reference to the solvent properties of the alcohols, glycols, ketones, and esters and of the hydrocarbons and their halogenated derivatives, with the expressed hope that those solvents will get adequate treatment by persons more familiar with their relationships], but we do hope that our efforts will stimulate others to employ non-aqueous solvents and will help to dispel the feeling among chemists generally that there is something mysterious about reactions in solvents other than water." Because of the complexity of the composition of many non-aqueous solvents, there is room for much thought and study with relation to the areas of their roles as mediums, reactants, and catalysts. So, this book is quite deep in places, entering, as it does, upon the controversial concepts of acids and bases.

About one-third of the text space is devoted to ammonia and other nitrogen-containing solvents. Other chapters on solvents specifically deal with acetic and sulphuric acids, hydrogen fluoride, liquid sulphur dioxide, acid chlorides, and halogens and interhalogens. The final chapter has to do with high-temperature systems.

In this dawn of the progressive integration of physics in the processes of chemical synthesis and analysis, experimenters will be able to get more than a little guidance from this treatise on the solvent properties and reactive performances of many useful process mediums.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

money being expended. Henceforth, therefore, Internal Revenue should no longer be referred to as a "bureau." Its letter heads shows that its proper name now is "Internal Revenue Service."

Titles have also been changed so that we now have regional commissioners and assistant regional commissioners instead of district and assistant district commissioners. And for that well-known title of "collector" of taxes, we now have "director" of the collection district. There's a little more to it than just a change of title, however, because added duties went with the job of "director." He does more than collect; he also handles appeals and does other administrative work that the collector didn't do before.

The agency now consists of nine regions and sixty-four collection districts. The assistant regional commissioners each have assigned duties. Those assigned to matters pertaining to alcohol taxes for each of the nine regions are:—Boston, Robert D. Ford; New York city, William E. Dunigan; Philadelphia, Louis DeCarlo; Atlanta, Louis E. Howell; Cincinnati, Henry G. Morthorst; Chicago, A. L. Durkin; Omaha, Joseph F. Black (acting); Dallas, Claud B. Cooper, and San Francisco, James A. Wright.

Census Bureau Turnover

The turnover of personnel and reductions in force taking place throughout the government is hitting the Bureau of Census about as hard as any agency of the government. The effects are beginning to show up in the production of the agency. Reports are being delayed by as much as a week or more and a lot of the specialized work has had to be pushed aside.

In some sections of the agency, changes in personnel have included everyone in a section except the chief and assistant chief. As a result, new people have been assigned to work that they are entirely unfamiliar with, and the old personnel who knew their jobs have been shunted off to some lower classification or separated entirely. It will be several months before the full effects of the reshuffling has worn off.

The condition is the result of the "bumpsy-daisy" procedure of the Civil Service System—a procedure whereby a person with the larger number of credits (due to length of service, veterans service, efficiency ratings, etc.) can "bump" another person with fewer credits out of his job when reductions in force take place. There is no doubt that this makes for curtailment of the working force, but it takes a terrific toll of experience and ability.

Tax Impact on Small Business

The house small business committee issued a preliminary report on the "effect of the present tax structure on small business" just before congress adjourned for the session which is calculated to receive close consideration by the ways and means committee now studying an overhaul of the tax structure. The report is based on studies made earlier this session by a subcommittee that traveled all over the country gathering facts on the subject.

The report discusses (1) the excessive rates of corporate taxation due to the combined impact of the corporate normal tax, surtax, and excess profits tax, (2) policies concerning tax allowances for depreciation and amortization, (3) the threat of taxation on accumulated earnings and profits under section 102 of the internal revenue code coupled with the inability to distribute such earnings as dividends without further taxation to the shareholders, and (4) the increasing burden on small firms of the complexity of tax laws.

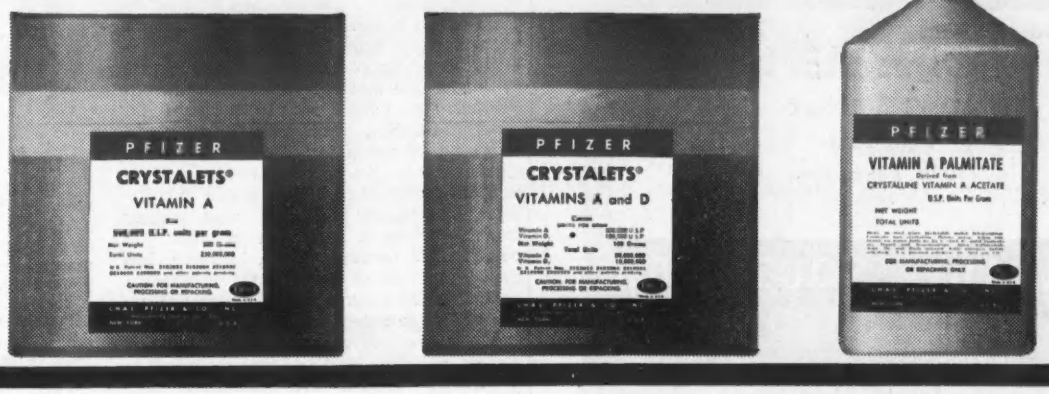
Although final recommendations are withheld pending additional examination of the problem, the committee concludes that "the serious financial predicament of small business and the detrimental effect of current tax rates on the continued competitive status of the small firm cannot be too strongly emphasized. If small business is to play its part in our economy, it is essential that the tax structure be amended to provide a healthier climate for the growth of new and established small business."

MSA Staff Examinations

Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen has a team of efficiency experts looking over the Washington staffs of the agencies under his control to tell him where to make organization changes and firings that will improve the work of the staffs. The work will be completed in about a month.

The "evaluation" study is similar to that conducted earlier this year by a group of fifty-five business and financial leaders in fourteen western European, middle eastern and far eastern countries, and if the results are the same a great many changes with a considerable reduction in force, can be expected.

Under the recent reorganization order of the President, Mr. Stassen not only supervises the work of the Mutual Security Agency itself, but also similar work previously performed by the state department and the technical assistance program of the department.



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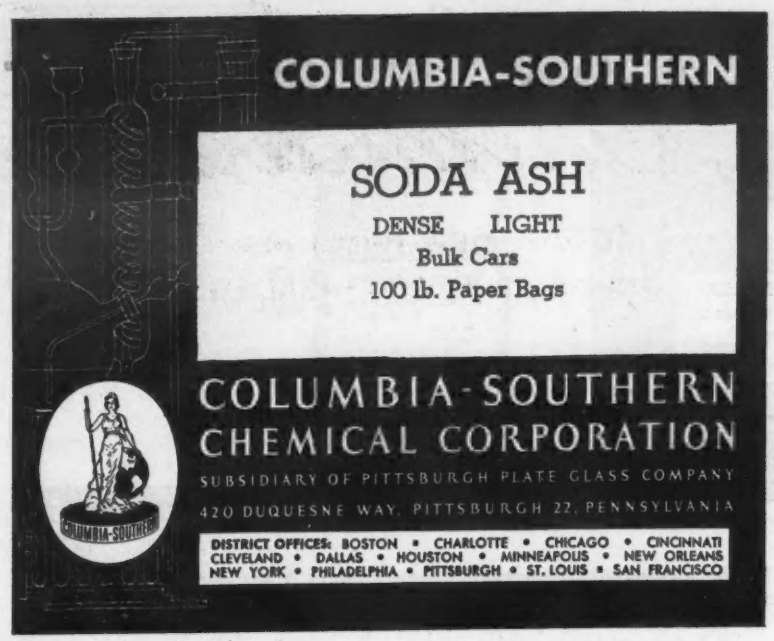
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Heavy Chemicals

Another decline in the price of copper metal was recorded last week with the market position threatened by the drop in prices abroad. Unrestricted trading on the London Metal Exchange after a lapse of nearly 14 years was featured by a nose-dive in the price of about 5 cents per pound in the foreign market. The selling movement started with a rush with surprising amounts offered. Domestic producers are weighing developments abroad before making a decisive move in the local market. The only chemical to reflect the decline in copper to date was copper chloride where a reduction in price was noted. The current action, however, has instilled a vein of caution in purchases of copper based chemicals and there was no disposition to extend commitments beyond the limit of actual wants. The other metals including lead and zinc recorded no important changes. Tin fluctuations narrowed down and were not wide enough to force any revision of prices for tin based chemicals.

Shipments of heavy chemicals appeared to slow down slightly compared with the preceding week. Consumers as a rule are satisfied to hold inventories at working levels but are not eager to build up stocks at this period of the year. In producing quarters, the overall movement was described as seasonally satisfactory. Both light and dense ash followed the usual Summer pattern of sales. Cautsic soda found a good outlet and so did chlorine. New production of both caustic and chlorine are expected to reach the market this month. Demand for the chlorates was down. Calcium chloride shipments were off but considered seasonally normal. Potassium carbonate shipments were lower while sales of caustic potash turned spotty. Freon demand kept carbon tetrachloride fairly active. Copper sulphate sales for agriculture did not increase. The acids commanded about the same attention as in the previous week. Some producers of glacial acetic acid look for an advance in prices during the last quarter.

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 94.9 percent for the week ending August 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.5R in the preceding week and 84.5 in the corresponding week of 1952.

Ammoniacal Liquor—Market holding firm at late advance. June production showed 4,097,481 pounds, according to the Bureau of Mines. May output was 4,268,509 pounds and in June last year 2,485,500 pounds were made. Sales during June totaled 2,291,986 pounds, compared with 2,548,192 in the preceding month and 2,349,100 pounds in June, 1952. Stocks on June 30 amounted to 1,882,712 pounds, against 1,772,172 on May 31 and 1,600,252 pounds on June 30, 1952.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Moderate increase in buying interest was noted last week. It was stated that cracker bakeries are running low on inventories and replenishment was necessary in several instances. Producers experienced no difficulty in leveling off requirements.

Calcium Chloride—Buying interest has slowed down for highway dust control and it was stated that most of the state municipalities have enough stocks to cover requirements temporarily. Demand early in the season was strong enough to keep production under pressure and shipments in some instances were behind schedule.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand has been sufficiently active since the turn of the month to permit some producers to liquidate a good portion of their inventories. It was stated shipments for freon use are somewhat above the seasonal average. Prices continued firm at the late advance with immediate shipments obtainable.

Chlorine—Firm and available for immediate shipment with stocks not too flush. Demand for most industrial requirements has been good, although shipments for insecticide formulations have not been up to seasonal expectations.

Copper Chloride—Producers have reduced prices for this chemical. The downward revision is attributed to the lower copper market. Other copper chemicals have not responded to date. Crystals are available at 26¼c. per pound and anhydrous at 39c. This chemical has a variety of chemical uses.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand continued slow without much indication of a nearby increase unless the blight becomes serious. Industrial shipments remained good and a bit above seasonal expectations. Export sales were down which is not unusual at this period of the year. Stocks are not increasing as production has been cutback sufficiently to hold the market in balance. The weakness in copper has not affected prices to date.

Lime—In May 1953, domestic sales of open-market lime (710,874 tons) were 5 percent lower than in the previous month, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Agricultural, building, chemical and other industrial uses were lower than in the previous month, whereas an increase was noted for refractory use. The amount sold for chemical and other industrial uses totaled 1,203,952 tons including 1,020,515 tons of quicklime and 183,437 of hydrated lime.

Phosphorous Compounds—No unusual activity so far this month. Small lot sales have featured the markets for oxychloride, pentoxide and trichloride. The chemical and affiliated industries have shown the most attention and have not found stocks much of a problem.

Potash, Caustic—Activity was rather spotty with sales mostly for actual requirements. Chemical manufacturers showed the most attention during the week. Prices were steady with stocks of the dry and liquid forms adequate to meet requirements.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand slowed down to some extent indicating that glass-plant inventories were sufficient temporarily. There was no scarcity of supplies with producers in a position to make immediate or prompt shipments.

Potassium Chlorate—Not commanding very much attention at present. Occasional sales for current wants but not enough demand at present to tighten the supply position.

Potassium Stannate—Prices of tin metal did not fluctuate sufficiently to cause any price variation in stannate last week. Buying interest continued cautious with consumers operating on a hand to mouth basis. Producers named 63.1c. to 69.7c. per pound, according to size of container, freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—According to producers, the tonnage movement of light and dense ash has not varied greatly so far this month. Shipments of dense ash to glass plants have not been affected to any unusual extent by the vacation period it was stated and the take of light ash for chemical use has been satisfactory. Stocks have been kept available for immediate and prompt shipments and there is not much disposition to buy for future deliveries at present.

Soda, Caustic—Shipments appeared to be down slightly last week although producers did not complain about the general movement. Leveling off requirements for the dry forms has restored balance to that market. There was no shortage of liquid for prompt or immediate shipments and judging from trade reports, there is not likely to be. It is expected that increased production from a new plant will reach the market sometime this month.

Reports concerning the proposed establishment of a new caustic soda and soda ash plant in India suggest possible opportunities for the sale of U. S. plant and machinery. According to these reports the Saurashtra State Government has submitted to the Government of India a proposal for the establishment of the plant at Jaffrabad Port on the southeast coast of the Kathiawar Peninsula. Plans envisage an annual production of 50,000 long tons of soda ash and 55,000 long tons of caustic soda. Of an estimated total cost of 70 million rupees (1 rupee equals US$0.21) for the new plant, 40 million rupees are to be spent outside India for plant and equipment.

Sodium Chlorate—Sales have slowed down to some extent and the edge seemed to be off demand temporarily. Occasional sales for prompt shipment were reported at prices current.

Sodium Stannate—Prices remained unchanged last week owing to the narrow range of fluctuations in tin metal. Buyers have taken on stocks where necessity re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Copper chloride crystals, 1¼c. per lb.
Anhydrous, 2c. per lb.
Metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
98.35	98.35	98.35	94.77

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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quired but are not building up inventories. At the close of the week, producers named 46c. to 51½c. per pound, freight allowed East.

Sodium Sulphide—Market continued steady under a fair demand from tanneries and other consumers. No scarcity of supplies at present with producers in a position to make prompt shipments.

Acids

Formic—Demand holding at a satisfactory Summer level. Shipments for textile dying are said to exceed expectations. Market steady with stocks available but not excessive.

Hydrofluoric—Continued to find a steady outlet for miscellaneous wants including its use in the production of high octane gas. Supply position fairly comfortable.

Hydrofluosilicic—Sales mostly for current wants have featured the market. Production has been sufficient to maintain a comfortable supply condition while prices have remained unchanged.

Nitric—Buyers have not found stocks a problem. Demand is described as good with stocks adequate to meet requirements.

Oxalic—Demand not unusually active with shipments down and stocks readily available. While the consuming field is rather broad, there is no desire at present to extend commitments beyond the limit of current requirements.

Sulphuric—Market holds a firm position under a steady demand for various industrial uses. While stocks at some out of town points were reported tight, immediate shipments in the local area were readily available at current prices.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Smelter production of antimony in May was the highest recorded thus far in 1953, totaling 877 short tons, as compared with 860 short tons in April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Industrial consumption increased 17 percent over the 1,050 tons consumed in the previous month, amounting to 1,225 short tons. Of the total quantity consumed, 62 percent was used in the manufacture of metal products and 38 percent in the manufacture of nonmetal products.

Stocks held by producers and smelters on May 31 decreased 19 percent from the 2,984 tons reported on hand May 1 and were the smallest yet reported for 1953. Stocks held by industrial consumers and dealers at the end of May continued virtually unchanged at 3,921 short tons as compared with 3,839 tons at the beginning of the month.

Imports decreased 18 percent in May, amounting to only 858 short tons, compared with 1,044 tons in April. Of total imports, 76 percent was in the form of ore and concentrates, 16 percent in the form of metal and 8 percent in the form of oxide. Exports of ore and metal continued negligible while exports of antimony salts and compounds (gross weight) totaled 5 tons, valued at $3,543.

Copper—Electrolytic was reduced ½c. a pound to 28½c. by a major custom smelter last week. Other producers continued to name 30c. delivered Valley basis, and it is expected they will hold that price until the effects of two pending developments can be ascertained. One is

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the resumption of unrestricted copper dealings on the London Metal Exchange after 14 years of government curbs. The other is Chile's move for an agreement with the U. S. under which the present 36½c. price for Chilean copper would be slashed to the world market level.

In the past domestic copper prices have followed a cut by custom firms first so as to seek a level at which they can dispose of their daily intake. Major producers have held to their quoted prices for a week to more than a month after that, but ultimately, if demand continued to lag, they too have been forced to lower selling figures. The opening day on the London Metal Exchange showed a sharp drop in price, the market closing under selling pressure.

Lead — Irregular improvement was noted in the consuming demand with sales as a whole showing a satisfactory aggregate. Bureau of Mines placed consumption for the first five months of this year at 489,111 tons, compared with 443,844 for the same time in 1952. May consumption was higher at 99,519 tons, against 82,805 in May last year. Tonnage used by battery manufacturers was 142,029 over a five months period, compared with 120,985 tons for the same time last year. Consumption in tetraethyl lead increased to 62,308 tons from 58,867 tons in 1952. Stocks of refined lead at consumers' plants as of May 31, totaled 90,752 tons, compared with 82,632 tons on April 30.

Quicksilver—Higher quotations in the European market have kept domestic prices firm while demand has shown slight improvement. As previously stated, stocks are well held with sellers naming $190 per flask for round lots and $192 for small quantities on spot.

Tin—Prices did not vary greatly last week. The market was a bit more active following an early recovery in prices at Singapore. There did not appear to be much change in the market's position with futures still selling considerably under the spot price. In the late trading grade A was quoted at 78¼c. per pound on spot.

World mine production of tin during May was 14,900 long tons against 14,600 tons in April, the International Tin Study Group announced. Exports from Bolivia during May were 3,267 tons, against 3,536 tons in April and 4,934 in March. The March figure was abnormally high but even the May figure was well above monthly averages of the last seven years. Figures thus far available for mine production in June showed some decrease: Malaya to 4,262 tons, Indonesia to 2,890 tons and the Belgian Congo 1,212 tons.

At the end of April, world stocks of tin in concentrates and tin metal were 88,000 tons. This compared with 88,700 tons at the end of March. Stocks in the United States (not including the strategic stockpile) declined from 46,625 tons at the end of December to 35,203 tons at the end of April. In the United Kingdom stocks rose from 6,300 tons at the end of January to 10,000 tons at the end of June. World consumption of tin metal in May is estimated at 11,100 tons, compared with 11,000 tons in April. United Kingdom consumption in May at 1,351 tons was the lowest monthly figure since December, 1945. United States consumption in May is estimated at 5,200 tons.

Zinc — Moderate sales to consumers were reported. Buying interest was modified by the nosedive in copper prices abroad and there was not much disposition to extend commitments beyond actual wants. Bureau of Mines placed May consumption at 88,426 tons, against 91,544 in the preceding month. Stocks at consumer plants on May 31 were 92,055 tons, compared with 87,580 on April 30.

A general investigation of the domestic lead and zinc industries, covering all pertinent aspects of the situation, was ordered by the U. S. Tariff Commission and public hearings set for November 3. This action was taken in accordance with a resolution of July 27 of the Senate Committee on Finance, directing the Tariff Commission to make a thorough investigation of the domestic lead and zinc industries under its general powers (Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended), and to report the results to that Committee on or before March 31, 1954.

The report is to set forth the facts on the production, trade, and consumption of lead and zinc in the United States, and shall take account of all relative factors affecting the domestic economy, including the interests of consumers, processors, and producers, and the effect of imports of lead and zinc on the livelihood of American workers. The report, the Finance Committee resolution states, shall contain also a statement of the findings "as to the effect upon the competitive position of the domestic lead and zinc industries of the present tariff status of the imported lead and zinc, so as to assist the Congress in determining what changes, if any, should be made in that tariff status."

Stepan Develops New Liquid Detergent Base

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, has developed a new liquid detergent base which is claimed to have excellently balanced qualities. The new product, called "Stepanol B-153," is an ammonium alkyl phenoxy polyoxyethylene sulphate and is stated as being a clear amber liquid. It is said to offer good detergency, foaming qualities, and foam stability in both hard and soft water. It is also said to be mild to the skin. Complete data and sample are available on request to the company, 20 North Wacker drive, Chicago 6.

Chilean Nitrate Appoints

Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Harold E. Hamby as district manager of its Shreveport, La., office, succeeding the late Frank R. Curtis. Mr. Hamby had been a member of the company's sales organization in Georgia for a number of years.

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Carbide Markets Colored 'Dynel' Fiber, Ups Output

The commercial spinning of colored "Dynel" fiber will begin this week, it has been disclosed by Carl A. Setterstrom, general manager of the textile fibers department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Setterstrom also reported an increase in the production capacity for "Dynel" staple, the first pilot-plant production of "Dynel" containing a built-in anti-static agent and the discontinuance of manufacture of "Vinyon N" continuous filament yarns.

The new colored fiber is manufactured by adding pigments to a solution of "Dynel" resin prior to spinning. According to the company, this makes possible colors of great durability without in any way changing the other properties of the fiber. Priced at $1.50 per pound for tow and staple, the resin-dyed fiber will first appear at retail this fall in, among other things, men's suitings.

Carbide has found it necessary to increase the production capacity for "Dynel" staple fiber at South Charleston, W. Va., from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds a year, Mr. Setterstrom said. This increase is required to sustain an "orderly market development program," he stated. Discontinuance of production of "Vinyon N" continuous filament yarns will be necessary to provide room in existing buildings in order to achieve the increased production of "Dynel" this year, it was added.

Mr. Setterstrom also revealed that Carbide has perfected a new process for adding to the "Dynel" resin a built-in anti-static agent. First pilot-plant shipments of the fiber manufactured by this process were made late last month, he said.

W. N. Wyatt Leaves Westvaco After Twenty-Three Years

W. Newell Wyatt has resigned from Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, after twenty-three years of service with the concern and affiliates.

Mr. Wyatt served two tours of duty as Chicago district manager for Westvaco, one for a period of about five years and another for a year and a half. From 1945 to 1949 he was manager of Westvaco's solvents division, leaving that post in the latter year to become alkali division manager. He came to the New York office of the concern in 1952 where until his resignation he served as a staff assistant.

Mr. Wyatt indicated that he would have an announcement about his future plans shortly.

Grace Adds Bown, Briggs

Grace Chemical Company, New York, has announced that C. J. Bown has been named Memphis, Tenn., district manager and that D. Brittain Briggs has joined the company as a technical assistant in the new nitrogen plant now under construction near Memphis.

Mr. Bown joined Grace in early 1952 after working for Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Briggs formerly was a process engineer with Carthage Hydrocol in Brownsville, Tex.

Anhydrous Ammonia Data Offered

A new twenty-page, illustrated manual, "Guide to the Use of Anhydrous Ammonia," has been produced for the users of this chemical by the Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. The manual describes the physical and chemical properties, and specifications of anhydrous ammonia in cylinders, and covers its principle applications, handling and operating technics, and safety instructions to be observed. In addition, the manual gives detailed instructions on linking cylinders together to achieve the most economical operating results. Charts, technical drawings and specifications are included. Copies of the manual may be obtained by writing to the division at 40 Rector street, New York.

Rubber Chemicals Catalog Issued

Sharples Chemicals Inc., Philadelphia, has released a new thirty-two-page catalog on rubber chemicals. Sharples vulcanization accelerators, vulcanizing agents and intermediates for rubber chemicals are described completely. Typical compounding characteristics of the accelerators are also included.

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Tankwagons

Formic Acid 90°
Carboys

Muriatic Acid 20° & 22°
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Nitric Acid 38°-42°
Carboys, Tankwagons

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Drums, Tankwagons

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Soda Ash 58% L.

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Nickel Ceramic Coating Method Development Told

One of the first successful methods for applying a ceramic coating to commercial nickel has been announced by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., operated by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, for the Atomic Energy Commission. The process, developed by staff members of the laboratory's ceramics department, is regarded as being of considerable importance, since nickel is limited in its use at high temperatures because of its poor resistance to oxidation. The new coating process may permit the use of nickel in jet engines, gas turbines, guided missiles, and other high-temperature devices, it was said.

The coating method, developed by a group headed by G. D. White, consisted in annealing nickel specimens in water-saturated hydrogen at a temperature of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The specimens were then sprayed with National Bureau of Standards ceramic coating A-418, dried, and fired. The durability of the coating was tested by heating the specimens in an oxidizing atmosphere at 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit for sixty-five hours. At the end of the test it was said that the specimens still had a good appearance and showed improved adherence of the coating.

Attapulgus Minerals Offering New Type of Gelling Agent

Attapulgus Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, is now marketing a new, low-cost bodying agent. Named "Permagel," the product is described as an entirely inorganic purified colloidal form of the mineral attapulgite.

According to the producer, "Permagel's" flexibility provides a method of producing gel structures that show high stability (even in the presence of electrolytes), and that are controllable with respect to such properties as gelling rate, viscosity, consistency and degree of thixotropy. The material is claimed to be grit-free, pure and capable of ready dispersion to ultimate particle size. In addition, it is said to be highly sportive, non-toxic, capable of buffering, dry, free-flowing and easy to store or handle. "Permagel" will be available in carload quantities by the first of the year. Technical data and samples are available on request to the company, 210 West Washington square, Philadelphia 5.

Hercules Explosives Dept. Posts Go to Keane, Chase

LeRoy Keane, director of sales, and Harry V. Chase, director of operations of the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., have been named assistant general managers of the department.

Mr. Keane has been director of sales for the department since 1945, and has been associated with Hercules since 1918. He joined the company's Pittsburgh, Pa., sales office in that year as a salesman, was named assistant manager of the office in 1932, and manager in 1936. Nine years later he was transferred to the Hercules home office as director of sales.

Mr. Chase, who completed forty years of service with Hercules on June 16, has held numerous supervisory posts in the company's commercial explosives plants, and in government ordnance plants operated by Hercules during World War II.

Shea Appoints Wilson Engineering Vice-Pres.

Appointment of Robert A. Wilson as vice-president for engineering and production has been announced by Vincent H. Shea, president of Shea Chemical Corporation. Mr. Wilson will be located at the firm's executive office in Baltimore, Md. The appointee succeeds the late J. Lakey.

Mr. Wilson previously was employed as a chemical engineer for the Tennessee Valley Authority, by Monsanto Chemical Company and Air Reduction Company. With the latter firm, he was manager of the process engineering division.

Mathieson Chooses Phillips

Ralph C. Phillips has joined the chemical research and engineering division of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., as a staff engineer. He will serve as a special assistant to the division's president, Dr. C. F. Prutton, on work being carried out by Mathieson for the government. Mr. Phillips was formerly chief of the propellants, explosives and chemicals division of the Ordnance Ammunition Center, Joliet, Ill. Prior to that he was assistant director of industrial relations at Continental Steel Corporation, Kokomo, Ind.

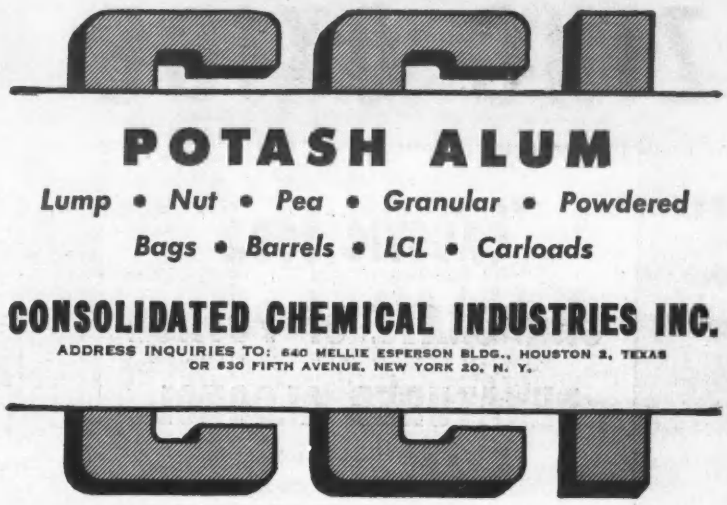
Hooker Research Adds 4

Four new men have been added to the research department of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Dr. Edward D. Weil has been assigned to the process research group and Dr. George C. Schweiker has been assigned to the resins and plastics research group.

Richard G. Gardella has been made a chemical engineer to the pilot plant group and Finn Claudi-Magnussen has been assigned to the resins and plastics group.

DuPont Photo Dept. Sales Heads In Phila., Chicago Exchange Jobs

Managers of two photo products department sales offices of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., are exchanging jobs, the company has announced. Horace A. Gladden, manager since 1951 of the Philadelphia district office, has gone to Chicago as district manager, and Robert K. Perrine, now heading the Chicago office, has assumed managership in Philadelphia.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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK

August 1953

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals products and their applications is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to other interested members of your organization. Additional product information, through Wyandotte research and technical service facilities, and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are always available upon request. May we serve you?

NEW RESEARCH FACILITIES GIVE PROMISE OF FURTHER ADVANCES IN PAINT PIGMENTS AND EXTENDERS

For more than 15 years Wyandotte has maintained its own paint laboratory. Here, PURECALS* M and T, pigment extenders of outstanding uniformity and brightness, were developed to promote better dispersion, longer shelf life and brighter colors in paint . . . to help paint manufacturers produce a better paint at less cost.

Now the facilities of the paint laboratory in Wyandotte's new research center are dedicated to further improvements in paint raw materials, pigments and extenders. The new facilities augment our skilled technical personnel and 15 years' background in evaluating experimental and commercial paints. If you have a pigment-extender problem, consult Wyandotte.

HALANE FOR BETTER LAUNDRY BLEACH FORMULATIONS

New Wyandotte Halane (1, 3-dichloro-5, 5-dimethylhydantoin) is creating an unusual amount of interest among home-laundry bleach makers. This chlorine-liberating compound in convenient powder form permits formulation of a powdered home-laundry bleach.

Halane has exceptional stability -- loss of available chlorine from dry Halane is very slow. In addition, it greatly reduces the possibilities of deterioration in clothes by bleaches. In fact, Halane is so safe that it may come in direct contact with cottons, for example, without apparent damage to the material.

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Chemurgic Process Corp. Elects Larner as President

Herbert B. Larner, formerly of the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, has been elected president of Chemurgic Process Corporation, College Point, N. Y. Chemurgic Process is engaged in the design, engineering and construction of chemical and other processing plants for concerns in the chemical, soap, fatty acid, food, pharmaceutical and other industries in the United States and Canada. It is closely allied with Project Fabrication Corporation, also of College Point, which has been engaged in the design and fabrication of processing plants and plant components since 1946.

In his position with the M. W. Kellogg, Mr. Larner initiated the program of research and pilot plant development that produced the "Solexol" process, an advanced method for continuously decolorizing, refining and separating fats and oils by means of solvent extraction in propane solution. Previously he was associated with S. B. Penick & Co., New York, where he conducted the marketing of vitamin concentrates, vitamin-containing fish oils, hormones, and fine chemicals.

Becco Fills Sales Posts

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Buffalo, N.Y., has announced the appointments of two sales managers and a field representative. The sales managers are Dewey H. Nelson, who has been assigned to the midwest territory, with headquarters in Green Bay, Wis., and William H. Kibbel, jr., who will handle the west coast territory from headquarters in Vancouver, Wash. Frank A. Kraft is the new field representative. He will make his headquarters in Fort Wayne, Ind., and his territory will cover the midwestern states.

Federal Supply Expands

Federal Supply Corporation, Paterson, N. J., has announced the creation of a corrosion resistance division in the same city. Federal Supply which also has maintenance warehouses in Paterson, has now expanded its facilities to encompass the corrosion resistant needs of the chemical industry. This newly created division will maintain stocks of stainless steel, hard rubber, bronze, plastic, pipe, fittings, valves, pumps, bolts, nuts, and supplies.

Chemstrand Corp. Appoints Two

William M. Burns, jr., and William F. Woolley have been appointed to new positions in the personnel department at the Chemstrand Corporation nylon manufacturing and processing facilities under construction in Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Burns has been named training supervisor, while Mr. Woolley will work on special assignments in the training section.

McAdam Opens Brokerage Office

T. F. McAdam has opened a brokerage office in the Produce Exchange Building, 2 Broadway, New York. Telephone number is WHitehall 4-1887. Mr. McAdam will handle chemicals, oils, fats and waxes.

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Reagent - C.P.
Magnesium Nitrate
Zinc Nitrate - xyls.
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Sherwin-Williams Names Two to Manufacturing Posts

William W. Gram and Aaron Barkman have been named to new posts in the paint manufacturing department of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Announcement of their appointments was made by Victor Mills, general manager of paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing for the company.

Mr. Gram, who joined Sherwin-Williams in 1936, has been appointed general superintendent of the Newark, N. J., paint and varnish plant. Employed originally at the Cleveland factory, Mr. Gram was later transferred to Newark as assistant to the general superintendent there. After several years at the New Jersey operation, he returned to Cleveland as superintendent of production for all of the company's paint, varnish and lacquer factories. Following this he moved to Chicago as superintendent of paint production. He held this post prior to his present assignment.

Mr. Barkman, who succeeds Mr. Gram, has been with the company since 1935, when he was employed as a chemical engineer. In this post he participated in the development of several of the firm's chemical processes and operated the acetic acid department. He organized and directed both the industrial engineering department at Chicago and the dispersion laboratory. In 1949 he became assistant chief engineer of the company. In his new post Mr. Barkman will continue in charge of the dispersion laboratory along with operating the paint production unit.

Celanese Application Lab. Shifted to Summit, N. J.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced that the application laboratory of its chemical division is being transferred from Newark to Summit, N. J. The move, it was said, will permit intensification of work directed toward the application of the most recent Celanese development chemicals, such as vinyl acetate, pentaerythritol, paraformaldehyde, vinyl plasticizers, lacquer solvents and tricresyl phosphate as a gasoline additive.

At the same time, the division announced that Edward Swanezy has become a metropolitan sales representative, assigned to the New York office. Harry Bartley, previously attached to the New York office, has been assigned to the mid-Atlantic district.

Monsanto Cleveland Office Under Organics Division

Monsanto Chemical Company's Cleveland, Ohio, office. located in the Union Commerce Building, is now under the jurisdiction of the organic chemicals division, with Bernard B. Langton as general branch manager.

Mr. Langton succeeds R. H. Baugh, who has transferred to St. Louis, Mo., as manager of administrative services for the company's phosphate division. Mr. Langton has served various divisions and departments of the company in production, sales and management capacities. In 1952 he returned from a year's leave of absence with the National Production Authority at Washington, D. C., and was appointed branch manager for the organic chemicals division at Cleveland.

Foote Post to Commons

Charles H. Commons, jr., recently joined the research and development department of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as the head of the ceramic division. For the past twenty years Mr. Commons has been actively engaged in ceramic production and research. His affiliations have been Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division of National Lead Company, General Electric Company and Illinois Electric Porcelain Company.

Spencer Kellogg Appoints

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Norris L. Farrington as sales manager of the industrial soybean and castor oils department. Mr. Farrington joined the edible oils section of the soybean, coconut and castor oils department of the firm in 1950, and later was transferred to the industrial soybean and castor oil section. He will be assisted in his new duties by John L. Cowan.

Air Products Picks Research Head

Dr. Clyde McKinley has been appointed director of research for Air Products, Inc., of Allentown, Pa. The appointment will become effective on September 1, according to Leonard P. Pool, Air Products president. During the past ten years, Dr. McKinley has been associated with the research staff of the General Aniline & Film Corporation.

Davies Nitrate Fills Post

Davies Nitrate Company, New York, has appointed Mason P. Pearsall technical director of the firm. Mr. Pearsall has been associated with Davies Nitrate since last November.

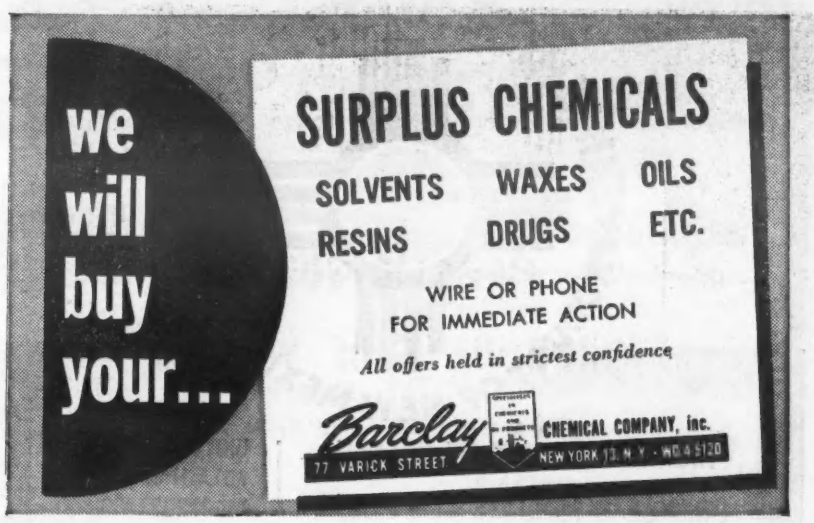
Trade Briefs

Edward J. Walsh has been appointed safety engineer at the Grasselli plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation.

Rayonier, Inc., has appointed Lowell M. McGinnis assistant pulp mill superintendent at Jesup, Ga.

National Bureau of Standards has named LeRoy L. Wyman chief of its chemical metallurgy section.

J. Handly Wright, formerly assistant to the president, director of public relations, and director of advertising of Monsanto Chemical Company, has become midwest partner of Selvage, Lee & Chase, New York.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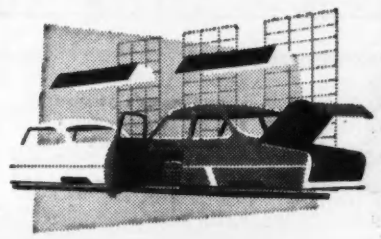

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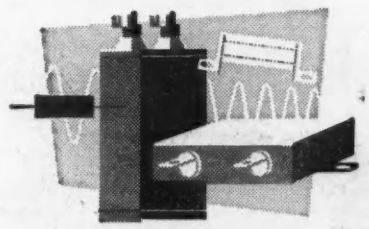

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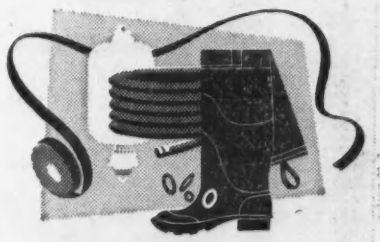

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Agricultural Chemicals

There was an absence of price changes in the fertilizer materials' market last week. Demand was about equal to seasonal expectations which means not unusually heavy. The strike at the cyanamide plant was unsettled with no immediate agreement in sight. Ammonium nitrate showed no sign of easement with production under pressure because there is not enough anhydrous ammonia to level off demand for direct application use. A moderate increase in production of ammonium sulphate is expected to reach the market some time this month. This plant is located in New Orleans and will help service consumers in the delta area. The supply of normal superphosphate appears ample at present. Domestic potash output is well sold ahead with producers awaiting shipping instructions.

Nitrogenous process tankage has assumed a more competitive position, possibly through the declining prices of castor pomace. There was enough stockfeed demand to hold the price of domestic steamed bone meal. Plenty of defluorinated phosphate rock around due to the relatively low prices current for dicalcium phosphate. Occasional sales of dried blood and tankage were reported at former prices. Odd lots of hoof meal also changed hands without revealing any price variation. Continued reports of a good menhaden catch have prompted buyers to await future price developments. Spirited competition has developed in the export market for DDT and prices have been lowered sharply for foreign shipment.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Supply tight with demand active. In producing quarters it was stated that the stringency in anhydrous ammonia has prevented farmers from using as much anhydrous for direct application this season as they desired and have shifted to ammonium nitrate, the next cheapest material. It was asserted that the market is likely to remain in tight supply over the remainder of the year.

Ammonium Sulphate—Bureau of Mines placed June production of coke-oven sulphate at 161,002,972 pounds, compared with 167,499,135 in May and 52,814,200 in June, 1952. Sales in June showed 109,861,663 pounds, against 144,380,298 in the preceding month and 38,380,100 pounds in June last year. Stocks on June 30 were 96,335,146 pounds, compared with 45,594,011 on May 31 and 44,966,059 pounds on June 30, 1952. Shipments are described as fair considering this period of the year. Owing to a misunderstanding in information, we stated in our previous report that Red China had some large producers, this was an error, Red China is a large consumer and not a producer.

Bone Meal—Feed demand, while a bit more spotty, was sufficient to hold the market at its former level. Sellers offered domestic steamed at $60 per ton in bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace—Quiet and unchanged. Sellers named $30 per ton for bags in carlots f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—No unusual activity last week. Occasional sales were reported at $5 per unit of ammonia New York and at $5.50 Chicago. Feed demand not brisk.

Fish Meal—Activity in menhaden has shown no appreciable increase so far this month. It was stated in selling quarters that recent reports of a heavy catch has made buyers cautious and there is a disposition to await further price developments. Prices were unchanged last week but not firm.

Hoof Meal—Sales continued slow for fertilizer use. The price of $6 per unit of ammonia was sustained by Chicago producers with occasional sales at that figure.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage — The market has assumed a more competitive position with demand relatively slow at present. The recent decline in the price of castor pomace has not added any prestige to the stability of the tankage market.

Phosphate Rock—Domestic demand is described as satisfactory for this period of the year and prices are firmly held under high producing costs. Supply conditions seem to be improving. Export demand looked stronger particularly from Japan and North Europe.

Potassium Muriate—absence of new developments leaves the market situation normal under hot weather conditions. Producers have their output under contract and await shipping instructions. The situation abroad appears to have firmed up since the Korean truce.

Sodium Nitrate—Continued to find a seasonal outlet in the Northern area where top-dressing is still in progress. Weather conditions made the crops later than usual in some areas. Supplies at stockpoints have been kept available to meet requirements and there has been no change in prices.

Superphosphate—No scarcity of stocks at present. Producers state that shipments are about the same as a year ago at this time, which means not unusually heavy. It is expected that mixers will increase operations next month and that demand will increase. Triple is still reported in tight supply with the market firm at 98c. per unit of a-p-a f.o.b. East Tampa, Florida.

Tankage—Moderate sales for stockfeed use were reported here and in the midwest but the buying movement was not of sufficient dimensions to lift prices. At the close of the week, New York named $5.50 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $6.25.

Market Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
112.04	112.04	112.37	113.53

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Moderate and routine trading only was reported during the week with the dull summer season well entrenched. No marked price changes were announced although domestic fish meal supplies eased with nearby quotations $2.30 per unit of protein, f.o.b. San Pedro, $2.35 per unit, same basis, September through December. Scarcity and price of fish meal for the first half of the year were well described in recent tabulations showing 40 percent less meal available January through May, 1953, compared to the same period last year. (U. S. and Alaskan production January through May, 1953, 26,191 tons compared to 33,011 tons for similar period, 1952. Imported meal, January through May, 1953, 61,177 tons compared to 110,648 tons same period, 1952.) No activity was reported in conjunction with opening of the 1953-54 pilchard season in the Monterey-San Francisco Bay areas on August 1. Last year no production was evident at Monterey during August and the trade expects none for the current season.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$88.30 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.84 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$80.14 per ton, in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $107.64 per ton, in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$55.37 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4-$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$64-$70 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$42-$44 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Pesticides

While DDT was still quoted at 23c. per pound for domestic, the export market was more competitive. According to trade reports, a round lot (150 tons) was sold through a southern distributor at 20.80c. per pound f.a.s. for Panama and another lot of 500,000 pounds from a different producer was said to have been sold at 22.60c. f.a.s. Inquiries are in the market for technical and wetable powder from the Philippine Republic, Turkey and the Congo which will total around 10,000,000 pounds for shipment within 30 days. If these sales are consummated, it will relieve the inventory problem substantially, thereby strengthening the market's position. No appreciable improvement could be noted in the demand for BHC. Producers were not inclined to quote below the former price of 8/10c. per gamma unit but rumors were current that this figure had been shaded. It seems apparent at present that the season's sales have not been up to the trades' expectations. The latest government report states that the bollweevil situation continues serious in the Southeast but not so bad in other sections. Grasshappers are plentiful in several counties in Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Ethyl Farm Chemicals, Salt Cake Sales Mgrs. Appointed

The appointments of C. G. Krieger as manager of agricultural chemical sales and of T. H. Tennent as manager of salt cake sales have been announced by M. P. Murdock, vice-president in charge of sales for Ethyl Corporation, New York.

A veteran of twenty-four years' service with Ethyl, Mr. Krieger joined the company in 1929 as an agricultural engineer. In 1932 he was named director of tractor activities in the tecnnical sales department, and shortly thereafter pioneered the development of the modern high-compression tractor. He was appointed head of the company's agricultural division in 1942. From November, 1942, through 1944, he served on the War Production Board. Upon his return to Ethyl, he was named assistant to the general sales manager, in charge of rural marketing and special development work.

Mr. Tennent, who has been handling Ethyl's salt cake sales in the southwest since 1949, started with the company in 1936 as a field engineer in Jackson, Miss. In 1938 he was transferred to Birmingham, Ala., and in 1941 to Jacksonville, Fla., in similar capacities. From 1946 to 1948, he served as manager of the company's southern territory for sales of "Ethyl Cleaner."

Ethyl's agricultural chemical and salt cake sales are handled as activities of the company's chemical sales division, of which Harry Kuhe is manager.

Dicalcium Phosphate Rail Rate Reductions Extended

Reductions in rail freight rates on dicalcium phosphate feed supplements to western and Pacific Coast points which range as high as 40 percent, have been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's phosphate division, St. Louis, Mo.

The rate schedule, which already has been published, will become effective August 15. One case history illustrates what the new rates will mean on a shipment to Los Angeles. Under old rates, a carload of 50,000 pounds (minimum) of dicalcium phosphate from a midwestern manufacturing plant to Los Angeles would be about $975. Under the new rate schedule, a carload of 80,000 pounds would cost only $919 to the same point. The higher minimum shipment of 80,000 pounds is one of the provisions of the new rate schedule. Savings figure out to be about $14 per ton.

This new rate reduction for a large area of the United States follows a similar one on that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers which became effective April 15. It is expected that additional territorial rate reductions will be made in the near future, eventually including all of the United States.

Cyanamid Nitrogen Chemicals Plant Positions Go to Three

Appointments of L. J. Cormack as mechanical department superintendent, H. T. Walker as assistant employee relations director and E. J. Palisin as industrial engineer have been announced by G. J. Forney, manager of American Cyanamid Company's new nitrogen chemicals plant under construction near New Orleans, La.

Mr. Cormack went to Cyanamid from Creole Petroleum Corporation, Caracas, Venezuela. Mr. Walker has been associated with Cyanamid since 1942. He was supervisor of employment at the Calco Chemical Division's Bound Brook, N. J., plant. Mr. Palisin joined the Willow Island plant of Calco Chemical Division from American Viscose Corporation in 1951.

Consolidated Rendering Company Elects Downing, Leveck Directors

Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston, has announced that John H. Downing, treasurer and general office manager, and Charles K. Leveck, manager of the rendering department, have been elected directors to fill the unexpired terms of Harold H. Johnson and Charles J. Merriman. Walter E. Meeken, director manager of the fertilizer department, has been elected vice-president to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Johnson.

Brown-Millbank Opens Office

Brown-Millbank Corporation has opened a new office at 205 East 42nd street, New York. Telephone number is LExington 2-2862. The firm deals in oils, chemicals and agricultural products.

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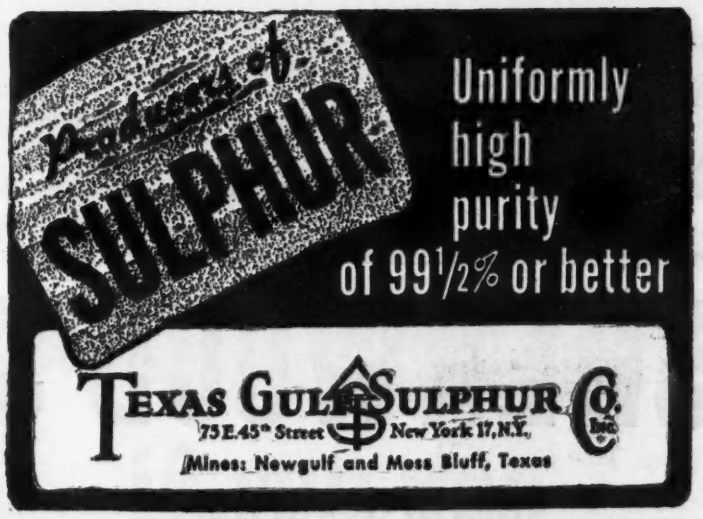

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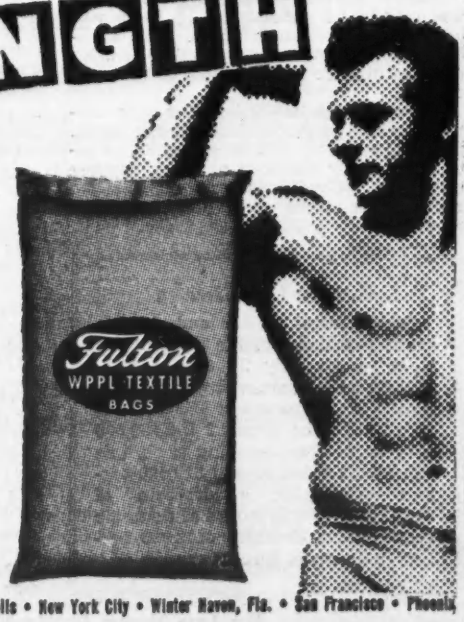

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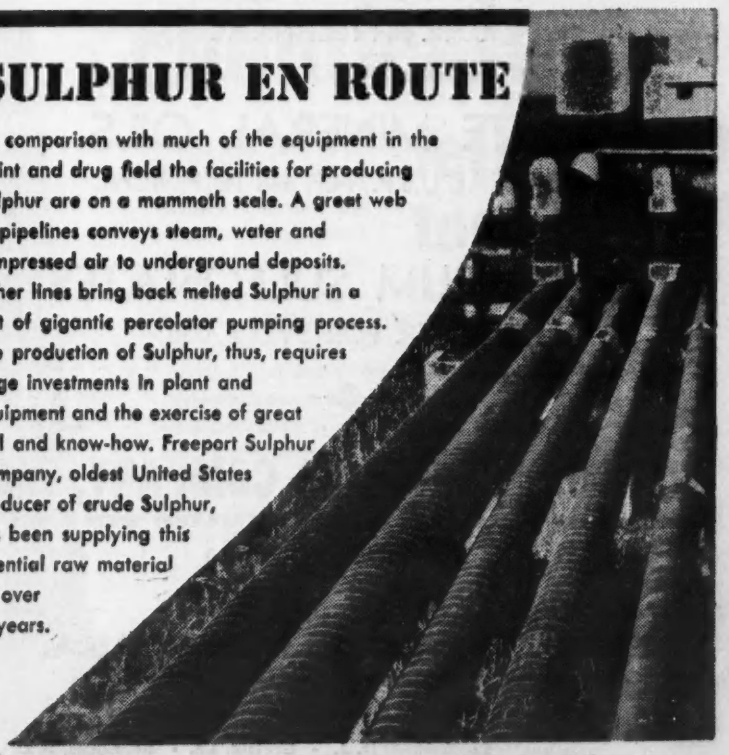

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Petroleum Derivatives

One refiner raised petrolatum prices ½ cent per pound across the board last week. Elsewhere there were still indications of flux in the aliphatics market. In the group three area, toluol-type lacquer diluent declined ¼ cent per gallon. Furthermore, a spread in price was evident between toluol and benzol type diluents. Previously, both products had been offered at a uniform listing. In all other areas, however, July 1 quotations for aliphatics and aromatics were considered firm by the industry. Most sources were satisfied with the good, steady volume of business.

Problems of undersupply prevailed in the cases of toluol, xylol, and paraffin. Federal arsenals and aviation gasoline took nearly all available toluol supplies, leaving civilians with very little for their own purposes. Xylol could not be produced in normal quantities, due to the fact that refineries for the most part ran overtime producing toluol. Paraffin was short due to cut back lubricating oil production. Crude scale was almost unobtainable, with fully refined grades in slightly better supply.

Large surplus production of propane and butane, although taken up in some measure by underground storage, contributed to a soft seasonal market. Some instance of lower-than-contract sales occurred, in accord with light summer trade. Inventories were regarded near balance in the petroleum sulphonate market. Demand was said to have risen slightly during the last few days. White mineral oils sold well to a high rate of inquiry.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha — Manufacturers reported enough stocks available for immediate delivery to consumers. Prices held steady over the week. Demand was holding up at good levels.

High Solvency Naphtha—Prices for partial aromatics were reported steady in nearly all areas. Production was sufficient to cover consumer needs. No price changes were thought imminent.

Lacquer Diluent — One source pointed out the unsettled price schedule for the group three region, where the low side price of toluol-type diluent had dropped ¼c. per gallon during the week. It was also noted that a price differential existed between the benzol and the toluol types in this area, although no such variation was evident in other districts. The terminal price of benzol diluent was 14.125c. to 14.625c. per gallon, while toluol diluent sold at from 13.125c. to 14.125c. per gallon, same basis. The instability of the group three market was ascribed to a few sellers who felt that it would be wise to wait and see how the July 1 general increase of 1c. per gallon on alphatics would affect marketing conditions. In other areas prices were regarded as firm. Demand was such that producers could readily furnish stocks.

Mineral Spirits—The specially refined type as yet had not responded to recently increased raw materials postings. Demand for both regular and specially refined types was thought to be strong. Refiners reported no undue pressure on production and stocks.

Rubber Solvent—The rubber industry was said to be maintaining its large volume demand. Manufacturers were satisfied with the present supply situation. No changes in price were thought to be forthcoming.

Solvent Naphtha—Prices for this aromatic were unchanged during the week. Supplies were thought to be ample. Customers readily obtained as much as they could use. Conditions were expected to remain the same over the next few months.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 25 totaled 279,110,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 279,629,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 519,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 511,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 8,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Advanced

Petrolatum, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Lacquer diluent, toluol type, group 3, tanks, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 11, 1952
105.39	105.38	105.38	105.70

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Toluol—With the government continuing to issue directives against the greater share of production, civilians were still harassed by an almost total lack of supply. Nitration and aviation gasoline requirements took priority over civilian use. Refiners saw no relief for the tight supply situation. Prices of 33c. per gallon, f.o.b. Baytown, Texas, and 35c. per gallon at all other shipping points continued without change. No further price adjustments were contemplated.

VM&P Naphtha — Quotations held steady during the week. Consumers reportedly were able to obtain as much as they needed. Refiners were satisfied with the large volume of sales.

Xylol—Trade continued to be curtailed by a severe shortage of stocks, as refinery facilities were given over to producing Toluol at emergency capacities. Heavy demand placed on xylol as a toluol substitute also depleted reserves. Manufacturers did not know when they would be able to add to the presently scanty supply. The 2c. per gallon price rise July 1 on spot and August 1 on contract was expected to stay without change.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Observers judged the market to be soft. Although contract prices of 3½c. per gallon for propane, butane, and propane-butane mixture held on a group three terminal basis, there were still some instances of distress selling at prices as low as 2c. per gallon. One producer felt that the market would become firmer due to the fact that underground storage facilities were just now being filled to capacity with excess supply. It was also pointed out that many consumers were buying large quantities of gas at lower summer prices. The Bureau of Mines reports that demand for liquefied petroleum gases during the first five months of 1953 amounted to 51,720,000 barrels. During the corresponding period in 1952, demand totalled 46,751,000 barrels, or 10.6 percent less.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Production was considered just adequate enough to take care of immediate orders. Most sources were of the opinion that the market was very firm. Prices continued at previously established levels. Some refiners felt that the next few months would show price adjustments, while others were uncertain as to future conditions.

Paraffin—Crude scale was still largely unavailable, as production of lubricating oil stocks continued low. Fully refined grades were also affected by lack of lube stocks during the week. No immediate improvement in the supply situation was seen. Inquiry was said to be good, with refiners having difficulty filling consumer orders. Prices stayed the same. Manufacturers felt that there would be no change in the general trade picture for some time.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Bureau of Mines reports that daily average production for may amounted to 6,390,000 barrels. This figure represents a decrease of 56,000 barrels per day under April. Demand was said to be 6,458,000 barrels per day, an increase of 178,000 barrels over the previous month. The bureau expects the amount of domestic crude petroleum consumed in August to be 6,370,000 barrels per day, which comprises an increase of 80,000 barrels per day over the forecast for July. It is predicted that total demand for all oils in 1953 will average 8,118,000 barrels daily, a figure which is 5.2 percent greater than 1952.

Fuel Oil—80,513,000 barrels of residual and distillate fuel oil were produced during May, according to a report recently issued by the Bureau of Mines. Domestic demand was said to be 73,590,000 barrels during the period.

Petrolatum—One refiner raised petrolatum prices ½c. per pound across the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

board effective August 4. Other manufacturers were uncertain concerning whether they would raise prices. Most sources, however, felt that an increase was about due, as raw materials prices had been mounting for some time.

Petroleum Sulphonate—A slight increase in demand featured trade last week. Adequate stocks were reported moving to well sustained consumption. Supplies were ample. The present situation was expected to continue indefinitely.

White Mineral Oil—The week's trade was highlighted by active sales. Manufacturers reported supplies sufficient enough to promptly satisfy consumer needs. The overall market picture was said to be similar to that of previous weeks. Although crude oil prices rose late in June, manufacturers as yet did not pass on increasements to the consumer.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Production of solvents and diluents remained adequate to meet the present and good volume of demand. Quotations were steady and unchanged over previous listings: Lacquer diluent, 18.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis. Postings for LPG's over the week remained unchanged with butane firm at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Demand continued steady with supplies limited throughout the Southern California area. Stocks of propane were ample with interest lagging; quoted 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Quotations for fully refined paraffin waxes remained firm with little change in the market picture. Demand continued strong with stocks limited although needs for all grades were being met at present. 140/127 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area quoted .0805c. per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .068c. per pound. .007c. additional for cartons on loose slabs. Tankcar prices quoted .0765c. and .084c. per pound respectively.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints

Edmund H. MacLaughlin has been named research associate in the pharmacy section of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, a division off Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., according to L. Earle Arnow, vice-president and director of research of Sharp & Dohme.

Mr. MacLaughlin had been on the teaching staff of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science since 1927. His last position was that of associate professor of biology and pharmacognosy. He also served as a research consultant on foods and drugs for the past fifteen years.

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Shell Oil Co. Announces Several Personnel Shifts

Appointment of J. B. Hamilton as superintendent of production for Sun Oil Company's Rocky Mountain production division, Denver, Colo., has been announced by John G. Pew, Sun's vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Hamilton had been district superintendent of production for the west Texas district in the southwest division since November, 1947.

Other southwest production division changes announced are:— Cecil A. Colville, Midland, Tex., from assistant superintendent, west Texas district, to district superintendent succeeding Mr. Hamilton. E. Lloyd Kownslar, field superintendent, Colorado City, Tex., to assistant district superintendent, replacing Mr. Colville; Nelson J. Sapp, jr., foreman, Garcia Area, McAllen district, southwest Texas, to Colorado City, replacing Mr. Kownslar; C. C. Bengston, production superintendent, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to assistant field superintendent, with headquarters in Midland, Tex., and R. K. Beggs, foreman, Robert Lee area, west Texas district, to the Gainesville area, east Texas district.

Mr. Hamilton joined Sun in 1930 as a roustabout at Brenham, Tex. He was later a field clerk and foreman, serving at Henderson, Odessa, and Rio Grande City, Texas. After a year as an assistant production superintendent in the Dallas office, he became field superintendent at Delhi, La. He moved to Midland as district superintendent for west Texas about a year and a half later. He served in the Rocky Mountain division for several months late in 1949, and again in May of 1953.

Pipelines Data Reported For Two Years by PAD

Oil operators over the period from July 1, 1951, to July 1, 1953, reported to the Petroleum Administration for Defense completion of projects involving the laying of 9,355 miles of crude and products pipelines, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Joseph A. LaFortune reported last week. Over that same period the operators reported completion of storge projects with a capacity of 35,365,218 barrels.

These statistics were taken from a final report by PAD's supply and transportation division on progress toward the eighteen-month industry expansion goal—July 1, 1952, through 1953—approved by the Defense Production Administration early last year. The progress report is being discontinued in view of the ending of the Controlled Materials Plan on the first of this month.

This same report disclosed that PAD from July 1, 1952, to July 1, 1953, authorized for construction out of controlled materials allotments the laying of 6,808.3 miles of pipelines. The agency also approved in this period the construction of an additional 1,511.1 miles of pipelines from secondhand material and material the operators had in inventory. Total approved over the year, then, came to 8,319.4 miles. Information the agency has been able to assemble indicates that the industry presently plans the laying of another 4,486.3 miles of line between now and the end of 1954. This would bring the total mileage laid since mid-1952 to 12,805.7 miles.

Texas Eastern Completes Project

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation has completed a project in Louisiana and Texas which adds 307 miles of 24-inch pipe to its main line, according to an announcement by B. D. Goodrich, vice-president and chief engineer. Designed to supplement and add flexibility to the supply end, this new construction increases the Texas Eastern system to some 4,529 pipeline miles.

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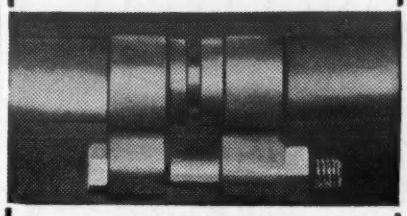

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Coal Chemicals

Price changes in this market were restricted to further revisions in toluol and xylol by producers who did not increase schedules the previous week. Some sources still were considering the recent price trends for these two aromatics. Toluol increases ranged from 1½ cents to 2 cents at various shipping points, while the xylol advances ranged from ½ cent to 3 cents.

Consumption levels, demand and supply positions of chemicals in this market were relatively unchanged. In general, business was a bit slow. However, declines in buying interest have not been as severe as many sources had anticipated. The precise supply position of the chemical varied from other chemicals and varied among different producers. To some extent the latter was caused by consumer shutdowns which came at different weeks for different customers. Many of the basic chemicals continued to show a good level of activity despite the time of year.

The light oils were a prime example of strong markets which have held up. Benzol moved in good volume and demand was still adequate to balance output. Toluol continued in tight supply due to heavy government needs. Xylol was in an excellent position, with some of the demand coming from the tightness in toluol. The tar acids were going quite well. There were still some shortages in a few specific grades. Demand from cresylic resins has been good. Natural phenol was relatively unchanged. Some sources felt that a slight improvement was beginning to show.

The anilin market enjoyed a fairly well sustained demand. Orthotoluidin was moving very well. Phthalic anhydride was still generally tight, but some easier tones were noted. Pyridin continued to grow soft. Activity for monochlorobenzene was slow.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending August 8 was scheduled to be 97.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,189,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 2,087,000 tons one week ago, and 1,866,000 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Advanced

Toluol, 1½c. to 2c. per gal.
Xylol, ½c. to 3c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
114.57	114.57	114.56	113.72

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—There was no change in the market for this light oil in the past several weeks. Producers were moving their output along. Consumers have been able to get enough material for their own production. However, buyers were still taking all of the coaltar benzol that they could get. Prices have remained at previously established levels. No changes were anticipated in the schedules at this time.

Consumption levels have held up well, a source said. Demand from insecticides has been off, due to the drought in many parts of the country. However, demand from this direction has been poor for some time without adversly affecting the market for benzol. There was some loss of activity due to various consumers closing down for vacations, which was more noticeable this month, it was said. Producers have also noticed a speedup when consumers got back to work after a vacation shutdown, in many instances. Benzol consumption in the rubber industry has been adequate, considering the season, it was added. The entire picture did not present any indication that activity was going to slow up, it was felt. Many trade sources were of the opinion that the market would keep up to the same pace, at least until the end of the year.

June production by cokeoven operators of all grades of benzol, except motor benzol, was 14,524,695 gallons, as against 15,485,607 gallons in May, and 3,901,400 gallons during June of last year, information from the Bureau of Mines relates.

The calendar total for the first six months of this year was 92,051,916 gallons, while output in the same period of 1952 was 78,569,400 gallons.

Coaltar—June production by cokeoven operators was 69,743,638 gallons of crude, while May output had been 71,613,856 gallons, and June, 1952, output was 26,059,200 gallons, information from the Bureau of Mines indicates.

Total output during the period from January through June was 411,792,725, while cokeoven operators put out a total of 350,937,400 gallons in the corresponding months of 1952.

Creosote—Prices remained steady in this market. Suppliers reported that demand has held up to a fairly even level. Buying has not been heavy, but there has been enough to sustain activity. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumers.

June production of creosote oil by cokeoven operators, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, was 3,986,332 gallons, compared with 4,033,329 gallons in May, and 438,500 gallons in June, 1952. The June figure brings the total for the first six months of the year up to 21,418,608 gallons, 16,551,800 gallons produced in the similar period last year.

Cresols—Producers reported fairly good activity for these tar acids, especially the higher boiling cresols high in xylenol content and metaparacresol. Activity was reported to be a bit slower for orthocresols by some producers. Demand has been relatively good from cresylic resins and tricresyl phosphate. Prices were stable at their old schedules.

Cresylic Acid—Activity in this market remained at the same levels. Domestic producers were selling a fair amount of cresylic. It was said that some grades have been a bit short in supply. Demand from cresylic resins has sustained business here.

Importers said that there has not been much change in the market for ADF cresylic acid. A moderate amount of ADF acid was moving. Prices were firm at 75c. per gallon, for larger quantities.

Naphthalene—Demand remained essentially at the same levels in the past week. Producers were moving crude material rather slowly. Current buying was not high enough to take care of suppliers' production capacity. Production facilities were expanded, during recent years, to the point where output can readily outstrip current demand. Part of the picture of a softer market for this basic coal chemical was seen in the shutdown of a major phthalic anhydride producers' plant through a long labor dispute. The strike has virtually kept the producer out of the naphthalene buying market for several months. Then too, a large amount of imported crude naphthalene came into the country during the first part of the year.

Hot-pressed material was still being imported, but firms handling it say that the volume of business has dropped off during this slack period. Current quotations of 78-degree imported naphthalene were still generally at 3¼c. per pound. However, some shading of that price has been going on where a firm offer was present. The volume being moved under 3¼c. was said to be insignificant so far. Thus, the market was still fairly well represented by the 3¼c. price. Some sources felt that a market under that price would lead foreign suppliers to leave the naphthalene in the creosote from which it would ordinarily be extracted.

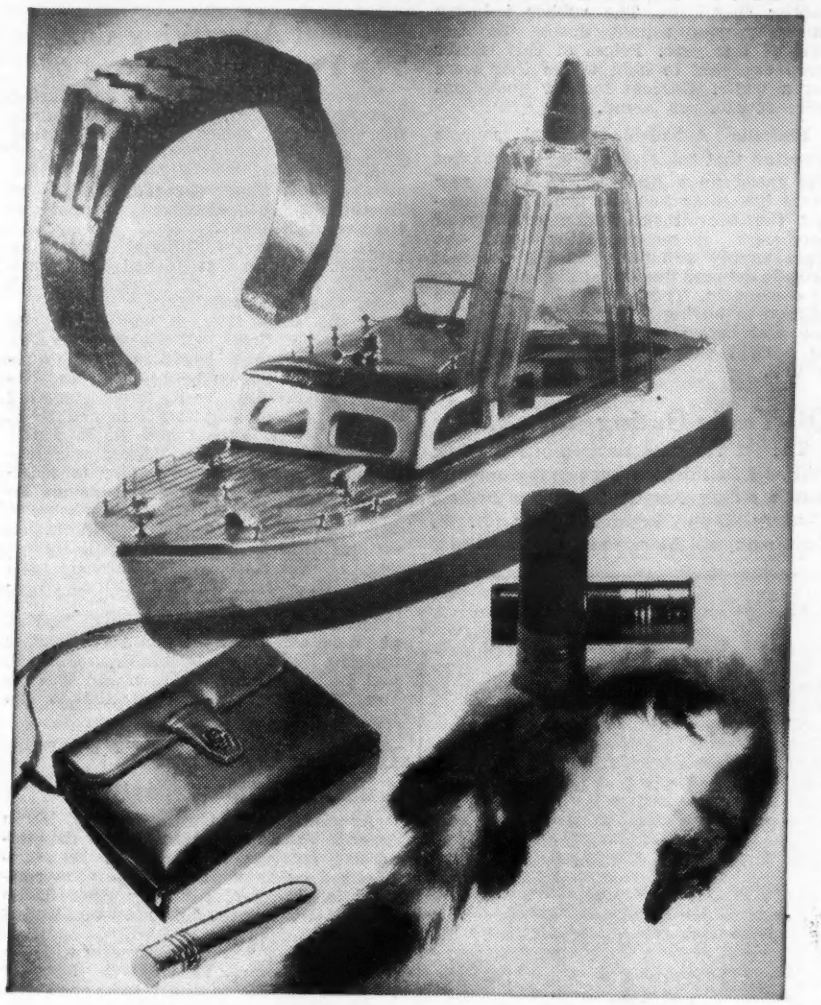
Phenol—A slight increase in activity for natural phenol was noted by one producer. However, the general level of business in this market was not changed much. Producers were moving the material at a fair rate, but a larger demand could be accommodated. The sales level for synthetic phenol has held up reasonable well, according to producers. A slowdown from phenolic resins was part of the normal

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operation during the week ending August 8, was as follows:—

Ammonium liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,023,445
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	36,990,219
Benzol	gals.	3,538,195
Coaltar	gals.	1,622,891
Creosote oil	gals.	906,480
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,500,129
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	26,317
Toluol	gals.	695,942
Xylol	gals.	185,682

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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picture for this market during the summer months. The decrease in business this year was not quite as much of a change as some sources anticipated. There were inevitable vacation periods, which slowed the overall buying pattern slightly. It was felt that there would be more of a pickup after the end of this month when vacation shutdowns were past.

Pyridin—The market for 2-degree material continued on the soft side. Demand was nearly as strong as it had been. Some material has been available for immediate delivery from time to time. Nevertheless, most producers state that they have been able to move their output.

A couple of sources who had long been working on backorders, have cut them down to the point where they can see days in the near future where they will have to actively sell additional material to keep their production schedules up. Many producers were confident that new uses for refined pyridin, which were held back due to short supplies in the past few years, would come into the market and take up any slack that has resulted from reduced demands from other directions. Price schedules for 2-degree pyridin have held steady at their old levels.

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven production of crude heavy solvent during June totaled 477,927 gallons, as against 459,644 gallons in May, and 83,600 gallons in June, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. The June figure brought the calendar total up to 2,666,507 gallons, compared with 2,146,300 gallons produced in the first six months of 1952.

Refined light solvent output by cokeoven operators amounted to 19,000 gallons in June, against 25,554 gallons in May, and 700 gallons in June, 1952. Production during the first six months was 130,130 gallons, compared with 89,600 gallons produced last year.

Cokeoven operators produced a total of 8,426,848 pounds of crude naphthalene in June, compared with 10,425,343 pounds in May, and 1,658,600 pounds in June, 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The cumulative total for the calendar year up through June was 61,798,232 pounds, while output in the corresponding period of 1952 was 52,688,100 pounds.

Toluol—Several other producers moved schedules at various dates during the past week, increasing prices from 1½c. to 2c. per gallon. Some suppliers did not move their schedules at all. In most instances those schedules that did not advance were already at the 35c. level, which seemed to be the upper limit for the overall range of prices at various shipping points. Current quotations at specific shipping districts may be found in the prices current section.

Demand for toluol was unchanged. Government requirements have taken the lion's share of production for many months. This situation was expected to continue for the rest of the year, even though consumption of TNT, especially, dropped off with the ending of fighting in Korea. Many sources felt that NATO stocks will be built up now that the need is less urgent in Korea. Toluol for aviation gasoline was not expecting a sharp drop immediately, either. It was felt that training missions will still keep avgas consumption quite high. All these facets considered, producers still kept a wary eye on the market. It was well known that industrial demand levels were not currently high enough to take care of present production levels.

Production of all grades of toluol in June came to 3,065,365 gallons, according to Bureau of Mines figures. In comparison, output the previous month was 3,045,390 gallons, and production in June, 1952, amounted to 877,600 gallons.

Xylol—Several other producers followed the previous weeks' advances by moving upwards from ½c. to 3c. per gallon. There were still a number of producers left that have not increased schedules yet. But, these sources were considering the move and were expected to announce their decisions soon. A few isolated shipping points were unchanged where they were already up at the 35c. price.

Intermediates

Anilin—Producers said that activity in this market has held up quite well. There was a little loss of interest due to vacation periods, but the drop was not serious. Production schedules were still up to full capacity. Prices remained steady at their old schedules.

Benzaldehyde, Technical—Demand for this material has been spotty, a source said. Interest from pharmaceuticals and aromatics have not been up to former levels. Prices were steady. Supplies were ample to take care of consumer requirements.

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ket, along with many other chemicals, saw some slowdown during the vacation periods of these summer months. Many consumers shutdown for two weeks, causing a drop in buying levels. However, some producers felt that some improvement was beginning to be visible.. It was felt that the recent price reduction would begin to show some results in increased buying after vacations were over.

Monochlorobenzene—Activity in this market continued to be quite dull. Producers reported that demand from insecticides has not been too good. DDT production has been cut back because of the low consumption levels. Droughts in several areas of the country have lowered insect infestation rates, accounting for the reflection of a poor demand all the way back to monochlorobenzene from the end-product.

Orthotoluidin—This market has been very active, a source reported. Orthotoluidin was in its peak season, it was said, since the material is used to make rubber chemicals. The rubber industry saw very good activity during the first half of this year. Prices of this isomer were expected to hold where they were for a while. Current tankcar quotations were at 22c. per pound.

Phthalic Anhydride—Several sources reported that the pressure on this market has eased up a little bit. A large new plant has come into the market, increasing the overall production capacity of producers. A second factor easing the tight supply situation was the seasonal drop in demand due to vacation shutdowns of consumers. There hasn't been a severe change in buying levels, as evidenced by the fact that some producers were still in a tight supply position. Prices were steady.

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Oil Trade Outing Aug. 25

The Oil Trade Association of New York will hold its thirty-seventh annual summer sports outing August 25 at the Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Luncheon will be served from noon to 2 p.m. Dinner is scheduled at 7:30 p.m. Twenty-five golf prizes will be awarded. There will also be ten door prizes.

National Advertising Co. Top Post Goes to Hayes

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has announced the election of James L. Hayes as president of National Advertising Company, Waukesha, Wis., a wholly-owned 3M subsidiary. Mr. Hayes succeeds Herbert P. Buetow, recently-elected president of the parent company.

Mr. Hayes joined National Advertising in 1948. Prior to that he had been president of Inland Rubber Corporation, Chicago, also a 3M subsidiary.

At the same time, it was announced that Bert S. Cross, 3M vice-president in charge of graphic products, will be responsible for liaison between 3M and National Advertising. As its annual meeting National Advertising also renamed L. E. Larson, H. R. Larson and R. E. Tuttle vice-presidents. R. H. Tucker was promoted from assistant secretary to secretary and M. C. Boehmke was named assistant secretary. L. B. Gehrke, treasurer and assistant secretary was given the additional title of controller. F. B. Mooers was re-elected assistant treasurer and Roger W. Rhyner also was named an assistant treasurer.

Mr. Hayes, L. E. Larson, and G. H. Halpin were elected to the board of directors relacing William L. McKnight, A. G. Bush, and the late R. P. Carlton. Mr. Buetow and Mr. Cross were re-elected to the board.

Hilton-Davis Appoints Gurska to Sales Post

Appointment of Gustav Gurska, jr., as technical sales representative to the protective coatings industry has been announced by Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales for Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc.

Mr. Gurska will work directly with Joseph A. Langner, Hilton-Davis' manager of sales to the coatings field, and will represent the firm in Indiana, Kentucky and southern Ohio. His headquarters will be located at the concern's plant in Cincinnati, Ohio. Prior to joining Hilton-Davis, Mr. Gurska was associated with the Witco Chemical Company, Shell Oil Company and C. J. Osborn Company.

Borden Unit Selects Two

Two new technical service specialists have been named by the industrial adhesives department of the chemical division of the Borden Company, New York. They are John W. Maxwell, for three years assistant in Borden's Bainbridge, N. Y., wood adhesives laboratory, and Eric Mackey, who had been with the plastics division of Ciba Company. Mr. Maxwell will handle technical service in the woodworking field and Mr. Mackey will handle technical service on formaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine and epoxy resins.

Chase Bag Promotes Rue

Harrison B. Rue of the Chase Bag Company's Buffalo, N. Y., branch has been promoted to branch manager, W. N. Brock, general sales manager, has announced. Prior to his promotion, Mr. Rue served as acting manager. Mr. Rue was a salesman for Chase in the New Orleans territory and later was promoted to sales manager of the Buffalo branch.

Trade Briefs

Dr. E. I. Stearns, Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J., has been appointed to the Colour Index editing committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president in charge of sales, Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, leaves this week for Mexico's Isthmus of Tehuantepec to explore the ruins of the Olmec civilization.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While consumer demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued spotty, a fair volume of business was booked for prompt requirements. Undertone of the market remained steady. Most materials were maintained at prevailing quotations. Javanese tapioca flour declined fractionally on spot, as a result of the lower cost of replacements. This item has been moving downward of late but trade sources were of the opinion that prices were close to the bottom. Egg yolk was firmer and lifted 4 cents per pound, while egg albumen was without change.

While Javanese tapioca was lower, the Brazilian grade continued firm and in tight supply on spot. Offers for shipment also were scarce and maintained at current high levels. A fair demand was noted for potato starch, with sales of occasional carlots from Maine reported at slight concessions while less carlots on spot were held at former levels. Trading in sago flour was light and spotty at current prices. Corn dextrin and starch were in limited request as is usual at this season.

Interest in tanning material replacements continued quiet, the market reflecting vacation plant shutdown. Offers for shipment were quite liberal, but firm bids it was reported could have shaded asking prices for moderate tonnage lots.

CCC offered 97,500,000 pounds of wool, shorn and pulled grease, including some scoured for domestic sale during August. Sales will be made at prices reflecting not less than 115 percent of the price support appraisal value per pound, Boston basis, adjusted for net freight on wool stored outside the Boston area. Sales will be made exwarehouse where the wool is stored. Additional information available at the Boston PMA Commodity office. The above prices will not be applicable to sales made in connection with drought relief programs carried out in disaster areas.

Upland cotton will be supported this year at an average loan of 30.80 cents per pound for 7/8 inch middling it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. This represents 90 percent of the parity price of 34.22 cents on July 15. The department also announced the loan rate for 1953-crop American-Egyptian cotton at 74.52 cents per pound and Sea Island cotton at 56.22 cents per pound. Rates for middlings 15-16 inch upland will be announced shortly.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consuming continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. Quotations were maintained at prevailing levels.

Bichromates — Moderate improvement was noted in the call for materials against former contracts. New business was slow, chiefly for immediate requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Supplies were ample. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Users limited demand to actual requirements. Prices were steady and quotably unchanged.

Sulphonated Oils—All grades were well held and unchanged reflecting the firmness of basic materials. Demand was light and spotty.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Consumers continued to take sizable quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were well held. Stocks were ample. Drums were maintained at 65c. per pound, and smaller quantities were quoted up to 90c. per pound.

Corn Dextrin—While demand was limited to actual needs, the market remained steady. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Trading was restricted to immediate delivery. Prices were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 479,000 bushels to 8,359,000 bushels for the week ended July 31, compared with 17,949,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Market Trends

Advanced

Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

Tapioca flour, Java, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
99.58	99.57	99.98	104.07

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Egg Albumen—This market remained steady and quotably unchanged, while yolk was advanced. Demand for albumen was restricted to immediate delivery. Flake was held at $2.41 to $2.45 per pound, and powder, $2.45 to $2.47 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Inquiry for technical was slow, with spot stocks maintained at $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Market was stronger and advanced 4c per pound. Buying interest was fair, chiefly for actual needs. Yolk was quoted at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch — Trading was reported spotty. Light trading was reported at slightly below 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine, though most sellers were holding at this figure. Demand for less carlots on spot also was limited. The spot market was steady and unchanged at 6¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch was unchanged at 7c per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills. Interest in imported continued to lag and shipments were more or less nominal at 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

Sago Flour—Buying interest continued inactive. Market, however, was unchanged and steady. Raw flour was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8.60c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Prompt shipments were quoted at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Javanese flour on spot was unsettled and weak, reflecting the lower cost of replacements. Prices were off ¼c. per pound for spot delivery. AAA was available at 8c. to 8½c. per pound and AA at 7.6c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments of AAA declined to 7.15c. per pound, and AA to 6¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Brazilian flour continued scarce and firm on spot, ranging from 14½c. to 17c. per pound exwarehouse, depending upon seller and quantity. Some resale flour was quoted for shipment at 12½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand was limited to the usual summer seasonal volume. Stocks were not heavy and firmly held at prevailing quotations. Liquid extract, 25 percent tannin, was quoted 4.40c. per pound, tankcars; 5.3c. per pound, barrels, carlots and 5.65c. barrels less carlots, f.o.b. works. Powdered extract, 60 percent, tannin, 11.28c. per pound, bags, carlots and 12c. for smaller quantities, f.o.b. works.

Cutch—Shipments were scarce and maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Market was quiet. Inquiry for replacements continued inactive. Prices were unchanged and nominal. East African was quoted at $77 to $78 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $59 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $57.50 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Business reflected the usual summer dullness. Shipments were unchanged and more or less nominal. Crushed were quoted at $63 per ton exdock; JI's at $45 per ton, and assorted at $48 per ton, same basis. Indian extract was held at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Consumer inquiry was light, chiefly for immediate shipment. Primary market remained steady and unchanged. Solid ordinary was quoted 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis plus duty.

Valonia—In the absence of trading, prices were merely nominal for all grades. Beards were unchanged at $80 per ton and cups $60 per ton, exdock. Extract was held at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Buying interest continued slow. Market remained steady at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $100 per ton, and merchantable, $98 per ton, exdock. South and East African extracts, 60 percent tannin were unchanged at 10c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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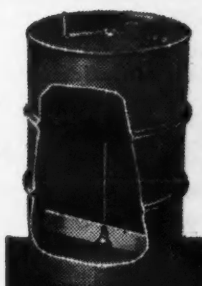
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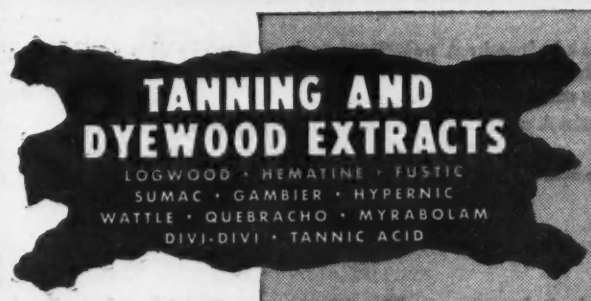

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P1MO	Vitamin A PALMITATE	1,000,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram	Edible oil *only* for standardization	Excellent	For manufacture of tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	1
P 1.3	Vitamin A PALMITATE	Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram	None	Excellent	For manufacture of oil-free preparations (aqueous dispersions)	2
A1MO	Vitamin A ACETATE	1,000,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram	Edible oil *only* for standardization	Excellent	For manufacture of oil solutions, gelatin capsules and tablets	

*Antioxidants or other additives can be included on customer's specification. Containers will be labeled accordingly. Data on antioxidants available on request.

Notes:

(1) Does not crystallize as readily during storage and handling as higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

(2) More susceptible to crystallization than type P 1 M O but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Ethylhexyl alcohol and ethylene dichloride were recently reduced, the former, 2¼c. per pound and the latter, 1c. per pound. Castor beans were down $5 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil, in a nominal market. Brazilian menthol prices continued to ease off, following reports of low priced Chinese menthol being offered abroad, at quotations substantially below those for the Brazilian material. Japanese menthol was priced slightly higher, as a result of decreasing supplies, on spot.

Demand for ethyl alcohol continued at good levels, despite some seasonal easing in demand. Shellac cutters were reportedly maintaining a steady demand for alcohol as a result of the increasing use of shellac in emulsion type floor waxes. Alcohol production during June sloughed off from levels reached in May, according to production statistics recently released by the Treasury Department. Consumption, nevertheless, showed a substantial increase with tax free takings for government and research use increasing about 50 percent over the amount used for this purpose in May. Stocks at the end of June were down from those at the end of the preceding month, it was further noted.

Iodides continued to move in routine manner last week. Little likelihood was held that there would be any sort of general reduction in iodide price schedules in the immediate future despite the drastic cut in crude iodine costs which went into effect several weeks ago. The primary reason for this view was due to the fact that iodides had been selling at extremely marginal profit levels in recent years and had only lately been advanced to bring prices more into line with increased production costs. Diethylstilbestrol, the hormone product which created quite a stir some years ago when it was first introduced, was in fair demand. Current uses for this product are limited and production small, it was said.

The market in glycerin has seasonally eased. Demand was at reasonably good levels with supplies ample. Prices were steady. Recent statistics issued by the Department of Commerce showed an increase in glycerin stocks at the end of June. Domestic production of crude glycerin in June was off slightly from the levels attained in May, 1953, but was up by over 55 percent compared to the same month last year. Edible gelatin was in good demand from ice cream and dessert manufacturers. Consumption of gelatin hits its peak in these uses at this time of the year, it was said.

Alcohol—Demand for alcohol was said to be running at good levels. There has been a slight seasonal slump but not as great as is usual for the Summer months. Demand from shellac cutters in this area has been at good levels, according to some sources, primarily as a result of the stepped up consumption of shellac in the manufacture of emulsion type waxes. Increasing quantities of alcohol are going into government uses. Most alcohol producers foresee a continued good demand for the balance of the year. The accelerated pace in civilian production for the yuletide season is expected to keep overall alcohol consumption in the fourth quarter at good levels, it was said.

Pricewise, alcohol prices were firm. Additional synthetic alcohol capacity will be coming on stream in the near future, boosting current output by 40,000,000 gallons. Some observers see fermentation producers being squeezed by these coming developments. Blackstrap molasses prices appear to be on the way up although this was not expected to affect fermentation producers to any great degree since their molasses needs have been largely taken care of for this year, it was said.

Although alcohol production during June sloughed off from the level reached in May, overall alcohol consumption was better than 4,000,000 gallons higher than that in May, according to the Treasury Department. Takings of tax free alcohol for use of the United States jumped approximately 50 percent over May's total, indicating the high rate of production on government work. Total alcohol stocks at the end of June were down slightly over 6,000,000 gallons from those at the end of May, it was further revealed.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on August 3, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of June, 1953, in comparison with June, 1952.

Market Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Alcohol, ethylhexyl, 2¼c. per lb.
Castor beans, $5 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil
Ethylene dichloride, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
89.25	89.33	89.30	95.77

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Production

	Gallons 1953	Gallons 1952
†Ethyl	40,644,982	32,922,282
*Completely denatured	16,466	25,128
*Specially denatured	20,109,958	17,843,119

Withdrawals

†Ethyl, tax paid	2,205,585	1,446,672
tax free	43,928,943	41,148,982
*Completely denatured	28,010	27,109
Specially denatured	23,281,293	17,990,691

Stocks

†Ethyl	72,518,950	74,420,162
*Completely denatured	21,675	40,455
*Specially denatured	6,821,952	8,015,009

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in June, 1953, and June, 1952, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1953	Pounds 1952
Corn and corn products	297,369	37,948,643
Rye and rye products	.....	810
Malt and malt products	277,113	3,680,282
Wheat and wheat products	4,254,885	4,840,884
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	.....	537,571
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	4,829,367	47,008,190
Ethylene gas	10,927,811	1,649,391
Other materials	229,109	194,944
	Wine gallons 1953	Wine gallons 1952
Molasses	17,690,673	16,660,417
Ethyl sulphate	15,192,301	12,378,955
Sulphite liquors	17,000,900	16,838,500
Other materials	3,103,473	9,690,485
†Products used in redistillation	1,094,897	1,035,778

†Proof gallons.

Ascorbic Acid — Demand for ascorbic acid was said to be moving at fair to good levels according to the various viewpoints expressed among producers. A substantial amount of the increase in consumption of ascorbic acid has been credited to the frozen food processing industry which uses ascorbic acid as an antioxidant, often in combination with other chemicals. Supplies of the acid were said to be running about in balance with current requirements. Current productive capacity for this vitamin has been rated sufficient to meet needs, it was said. Current prices on ascorbic acid were as follows: $21 per kilo, in lots of 25 to 50 kilos; $21.35 in lots of 10 kilos; $21.75 in 5 kilo lots and $22 per kilo, in 1 kilo lots.

Butyl Stearate—Demand for this item was reported to be generally fair. Some producers were doing better than others, it was noted. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 37,500 pounds, as compared with 875,250 pounds the previous week, and 1,776,000 pounds during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 4,980,000 pounds as against 1,410,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 800,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 65,674,750 pounds, compared with 87,710,600 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 80,157,900 pounds, as against the 47,889,450 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Ethylene Dichloride—The price of this compound was reduced 1c. per pound. The current schedule was:—Tankcars, 9c. per pound; drum carlots, 10¼c., and less than carlots, 12¼c.

Ethylhexyl Alcohol—This alcohol was reduced 2¼c. per pound recently. The current schedule was 24c. per pound, in tankcars, 25¾c. in drum carlots and 26¾c. in less than carlots.

Gelatin—Demand for edible gelatin was at good, seasonal levels. Ice cream and dessert manufacturers were in their peak season and consumption of gelatin for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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these uses was rated high. Supplies were running about in balance and prices were unchanged.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin continued at steady levels. Supplies were ample for current requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. According to Department of Commerce figures recently issued, glycerin stocks at the end of June, 1953, were up 6.8 percent over May, totaling 56,904,000 pounds compared to 53,300,000 pounds on hand at the end of May. Of these stocks, 13,131,000 pounds were crude glycerin, a decline of 1.3 percent from May. Also included were 17,999,000 pounds of high gravity and yellow distilled grades and 25,774,000 pounds of chemically pure glycerin. Stocks of the former were up 13.1 percent over May while stocks of the latter showed a 7.2 percent increase over the same period.

Domestic production of crude (including synthetic) in June, 1953, aggregated 18,200,000 pounds, an increase of 55.4 percent over June last year although somewhat below the May, 1953 level of 19,800,000 pounds and reflecting a customary seasonal decline. Factory production of high gravity and yellow distilled grades amounted to 7,653,000 pounds, an increase of 9.4 percent over the preceding month. Production of chemically pure glycerin in June totaled 12,234,000 pounds, a decrease of 14.6 percent.

The recent announcement of the awarding of a certificate of necessity for the construction of additional synthetic glycerin facilities was the source of considerable speculation in the trade. Despite the expansion of current synthetic production facilities in addition to natural glycerin production, it was said that there is not enough capacity to meet the ODM's goal of 268,000,000 pounds by January, 1955. How much glycerin will be produced by the new entrant to the field has not been announced as yet. Trade observers note that with soap production on a decline as a result of the increasing use of detergents, production of natural glycerin will continue to decline placing more emphasis on synthetic glycerin to meet the country's needs.

Iodides—Iodides were reportedly moving in routine manner and there seemed to be little likelihood of any general reduction in price schedules in the near future despite the drastic drop in crude iodine prices several weeks ago. According to trade sources, the iodide group had been selling at extremely marginal levels over recent years and had never advanced in proper relation to higher raw material and production costs. While the foregoing was true, competitive conditions may force a downturn in prices although most producers were loathe to be the first to initiate any reductions in iodide prices. With demand only fair and with plenty of margin for a price cut as a result of lowered crude costs, it was a matter for conjecture whether or not such action will be taken. There should be a seasonal upturn in iodide consumption in the Fall, obviating the necessity for any such action, however, it was said.

Menthol—Demand for natural menthol was reportedly continuing at poor levels. Consumers were generally apathetic, a contributing factor to which was the usual seasonal decline in menthol consumption in the manufacture of consumer items. Supplies of Japanese menthol, on spot, appear to be getting smaller. Some importers were looking to a freer supply of this material when current difficulties are overcome regarding import restrictions, it was said. The price spread between the Japanese and Brazilian varieties has been widened as a result of the easier trend in Brazilian material and the decreasing availability of Japanese menthol in this market. Brazilian menthol was currently quoted from $5.60 to $5.65 per pound while the Japanese was quoted from $7.40 to $7.50. Reports of Chinese menthol being offered abroad at $4 per pound, c and f, have been received. The downward trend of Brazilian menthol prices was said to have been effected partially as a result of Brazilian producers' reactions

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to these reports. It was not thought that Brazil could possibly compete with Chinese menthol at the price quoted and hence producers were anxious to move their material prior to any further downward trend in prices.

Methanol — Demand for synthetic methanol was moving at good levels. Some producers reported that they were moving methanol as fast as it was produced. Military needs were said to be accounting for a substantial portion of the methanol produced in addition to a strong demand from civilian consumers. Prices were unchanged and expected to continue so in the immediate future.

Milk Powder—Trade sentiment in nonfat dry milk solids improved with relatively lighter offerings. There appeared to be less distress goods offered but demand was about steady. Prices were mostly unchanged although asking prices were fractionally higher in some instances. Both production and stocks of total nonfat dry milk solids were the highest for June in 19 years of record, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

June output of total nonfat dry milk solids, at 142,350,000 pounds, was 23 percent over a year earlier and 33 percent above the June 5-year average. Cumulative production for the first half of 1953 totaled 682,650,000 pounds, up 42 percent from the first half of 1952. Spray-dried nonfat milk production, at 104,700,000 pounds, was the highest for the month in 11 years of record, up 24 percent from a year earlier and 53 percent from the 1947-51 June average. During the first half of 1953, production totaled 524,900,000 pounds, 44 percent above the same period in 1952. Production of roller-dried nonfat milk solids in June totaled 37,650,000 pounds, highest for the month since 1950. This total was 21 percent above a year earlier but 2 percent below the 5-year June average. Production for the first half of 1953 totaled 157,750,000 pounds, a gain of 34 percent from the first half of 1952.

Dry whole milk production for June was 9,390,000 pounds, lowest for the month since 1942, a decline of 31 percent from a year earlier and 38 percent from the 1947-51 June average. Totaling 49,490,000 pounds for the first half of 1953, dry whole milk production was down 12 percent from the first half of the preceding year. Spray-dried whole milk production, at 8,700,000 pounds, was down 32 percent from a year earlier, and 38 percent from the 5-year average. Production for the first half of 1953 totaled 46,000,000 pounds, a 13 percent decline from the same period a year earlier. Roller-dried whole milk equalled 690,000 pounds in June, down 16 percent from a year earlier and 39 percent from the 5-year average. During the first half of the year, production totaled 3,490,000 pounds, a decline of 1 percent from the same period in 1952.

Molasses—Feed molasses prices continued unchanged at all points except Clewiston and New Orleans during the week ended August 4, 1953. Cane blackstrap prices at Clewiston increased ½c. from 10½c. to 11c. per gallon while the New Orleans price was firm at 11 cents. Demand for blackstrap molasses was reportedly moderate to good at New Orleans with supplies adequate to meet current demand. Clewiston reported a moderate demand and supplies adequate.

Demand at most Gulf ports was moderate with supplies ample. Cane molasses was pegged at 11½c. at Houston, Savannah and Jacksonville. Mobile reported 11c. On the east coast demand was moderate to good with Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York quoting at 12½c. per gallon.

Demand for beet molasses was slow to moderate with supplies limited. Citrus molasses was in slow demand at most Florida points with the exception of Bartow and Tampa where it was good to moderate. Supplies of citrus molasses were adequate at Dunedin, Frostproof and Leesburg while they were reported to be very limited at Lake Wales and Haines City.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue reports that 221,600,000 gallons of molasses were used in the production of ethyl alcohol during the 12 month period ended June 30, 1953. This compared with 158,400,000 gallons used during the previous fiscal year.

Nikethamide — Demand for this compound was fair with supplies reportedly adequate for current requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Sugar—Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during the first six months of 1953 aggregated 3,980,332 short tons, raw value, compared to 4,095,694 tons, same basis,

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Joins Diedolf & Rochford

Thomas F. Riddle has joined Diedolf & Rochford, New York, to promote the sale of imported edible nuts and other items such as spices, seeds and essential oils. Mr. Riddle has been active in this line for many years and was formerly connected with Ludwig Mueller Company.

distributed during the corresponding period last year.

Stocks of sugar on hand June 30 totaled 1,312,464 short tons, raw value, compared to the 1,114,625 tons, same basis, on hand on that date in 1952.

Tartrates—The recent reduction in tartar emetic prices has not resulted in any price changes among the remaining tartrates. Tartaric acid and cream of tartar continued in fair demand, on the whole. Beverage manufacturers were substituting citric acid whenever possible in their operations, according to some reports, since this acid was considerably cheaper than tartaric. The pressure of low priced imports in this market continued to be a problem for domestic tartrate producers and it was said that the reduction in tartar emetic might foreshadow a similar drop in other tartrates prices.

Trichlorethylene — Demand for this chlorinated olefin was reportedly steady. A considerable quantity of the trichloroethylene used is consumed in the metal degreasing industry. Largely due to its low toxicity and narrow boiling range, it has displaced carbon tetrachloride to a considerable degree in this application. Its relatively low boiling point has made it a more economical solvent than carbon tetrachloride since trichloroethylene can be recovered and reused.

The drycleaning industry also continues to use considerable trichloroethylene. The stability of trichloroethylene toward hydrolysis has offered a big advantage over other solvents from the standpoint of equipment corrosion. Its low toxicity has also been a potent factor in the industry's preference for this solvent, it was said.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was moving along at fair to good levels, on an overall basis. Vitamins A and C were reportedly in good demand with the former finding increasing use in margarine fortification and displacing the natural product in other applications. Considerable quantities of vitamin C continue to be consumed by frozen food processors, it was noted.

The Tariff Commission recently released figures on production of some of the synthetic vitamins. Production of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) and salts totaled 118,823 pounds in May, 1953, compared to 130,260 pounds turned out in the preceding month. Niacin and niacinamide production totaled 142,540 pounds in May compared to 187,722 pounds during April this year. Pyridoxine (B_6) production aggregated 1,599 pounds in May compared to 1,744 pounds in April. Production of thiamin chloride hit 26,491 pounds in May compared to 18,977 pounds during April.

Cyanamid Announces Cuts In Experimental Chemicals

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced increased production and reduced prices on seven new chemical products now being marketed for experimental use.

The products and their prices are:—Acrylamide, $1.10 a pound in less than drum lots and 60 cents a pound in drums, less carloads; beta-diethylaminopropionitrile, $1 a pound in less than drum lots and 75 cents a pound in drums, less carloads; beta-dimethylaminopropionitrile, $1 a pound in less than drum lots and 70 cents a pound in drums, less carloads; beta-ethoxypropionitrile, 75 cents a pound in less than drum lots and 45 cents a pound in drums, less carloads; beta-methoxypropionitrile, 75 cents a pound in less than drum lots and 45 cents a pound in drums, less carloads; N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide, $1.50 a pound in less than drum lots and $1 a pound in drums, less carloads; succinonitrile, 80 cents a pound in less than drum lots and 55 cents a pound in drums, less carloads.

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Fair Trade Is Held Vital To Brand Name Economy

By safeguarding distributors and consumers from price tricksters and protecting the property value of brand names, the fair trade laws play a vital role in "the growth and stability of our brand name economy," former Connecticut congressman John A. McGuire, author of the McGuire act, and special Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists, told the annual convention of the National Candy Wholesalers Association in Chicago last week.

"Fair trade has proved to be a tested method of protecting a brand's reputation from the debasing effects of price-footballing. At the same time, fair trade helps to win the widest possible distribution for well-known brands among retail outlets, big, medium and small," Mr. McGuire added.

"As brand consciousness develops in a given field, the role of fair trade becomes clearly evident. The manufacturers of trademark products do not want the fine reputations they have built up through years of merchandising, research and plain hard work exploited and debased by unscrupulous price jugglers. They do not want their products to become untouchable, under-the-counter items for honest distributors," the speaker commented.

NSF Funds Ceiling Bill Awaits President's Action

A bill, S. 977, to remove the $15,000,000 ceiling on the amount of funds available to the National Science Foundation during any one year was before the President last week for his signature, following its passage just before adjournment of congress August 3.

The purpose of the bill is to bring about a centralization of basic scientific research with the foundation by transferring such research programs now under way in the various departments to the foundation. Since the cost of these programs exceeds $15,000,000, the ceiling on appropriations for the foundation had the effect of preventing centralization of this work, which is one of the fundamental purposes of the foundation.

SAACI Golfs Tuesday

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its third golf outing of the 1953 season August 11 at the Tamarack Country Club, Greenwich, Conn. In addition to golf and lunch, the outing will be featured by an old-fashioned clam bake. It will be held outdoors under a tent, and will include fresh clams, broth, steamers, fish, potatoes, chicken, corn, watermelon and beer. Price will be $17.50 for SAACI members and $18.50 for guests, and includes the greens fee, lunch, dinner and golf prizes.

Aureomycin Bill Signed

The aureomycin bill, H. R. 5016, was signed into law last week by the President. The bill changes the name of aureomycin in the federal food, drug and cosmetic act to the drug's chemical name, Chlortetracycline. The change was made to remove certain legal difficulties to registering the term aureomycin as a trademark by Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., discoverers of the drug.

CCC Amends Regulations

The Commodity Credit Corporation has amended its regulations relating to price supports for cottonseed products of the 1952 crop cotton so as to exclude consideration of color as a requirement for prime quality meal. The amendment was published in the *Federal Register* of July 31.

Metal Cans Shipments: May

Total shipments of metal cans during May were 2 percent above shipments during April, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments during the first five months of the year were 9 percent above the comparable figure for 1952. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In May metal can shipments amounted to 309,816 short tons, compared with April's revised figure of 304,201 short tons and a revised figure of 277,629 short tons in May, 1952.

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Plant Inspection Legislation Clears Congress

—Continued from page 3

dinary personnel records and payrolls. But it is intended to provide the Food and Drug Administration with sufficient inspection authority to protect the public. It is intended, for example, to provide a means of knowing the composition of finished and unfinished materials whenever the composition of such articles is relevant to compliance with the law. There is no shield here by which ingredients that may be poisonous and dangerous, or products containing them, would be withheld from the inspection.

"The committee recognizes that inspection means to 'examine critically,' and the words of the statute should be given meaning consistent with the overall purpose of the act in protecting the public.

Qualifications of Personnel

"Furthermore, in appraising the plant performance from the standpoint of compliance with the law, the inspector should not be prohibited from inquiring whether the person in charge of safety controls is qualified by training and experience. At the same time, there would be no basis for insisting that the person's entire life history be exposed to inspection through complete examination of his personnel records.

"The bill does not authorize withholding from the inspector the fact that injury complaints have been made to the firm. Such complaints sometimes provide the first notice of impending public danger, and prompt action may be necessary to withdraw the dangerous article before additional and needless injuries occur."

In the debate preceding senate passage of the bill, Sen. Irving M. Ives of New York closely questioned these statements of the report and sought to clarify their meaning and intent of the committee. In his answers, Sen. William A. Purtell of Connecticut agreed to modifications of the language of the report because he did not believe it reflected accurately the intent of the committee.

McCarran Attacks Measure

Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, however, launched a broadside against both the bill and the report, claiming that the bill is unconstitutional because it is not explicit enough in defining the authority of inspection and because the report sought to extend the scope of the inspection authority beyond the statute itself. He "ventured the guess" that certain parts of the report had been writen by someone from the FDA and not by any member of the senate committee.

Mention was made of the senate report and its comments on the scope of inspection authority during the debate on the NARD amendment in the house, but Rep. Wolverton belittled the importance of the senate report in the light of the original debate in the house on the bill. He also contended that the report would be meaningless to a court in seeking to learn the "intent" of congress since the senate had modified its position on the bill by agreeing to drop the NARD amendment.

Authority Provided in Bill

In its final form the bill authorizes an agent of the FDA to enter at reasonable times any factory, warehouse, or establishment in which food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, packed, or held for introduction into interstate commerce upon presenting appropriate credentials and a written notice to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, and to make an inspection "within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner."

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port with the owner, operator or agent charge and when a sample of food is ken and an analysis is made, a copy of e results of the analysis must also be rnished to the owner, operator or agent charge.

DA Sees Loss of Authority

Officials of FDA expressed disappointent over the new legislation. It was the neral feeling of the agency that the ovisions of the Durham-Humphrey law rbing over-the-counter sales of barbirates are not enforceable under the new spection measure.

It was admitted that FDA inspectors n still go in to drug stores as private yers and can get nonrefillable prescripns refilled, or buy them without preription and thereby establish a clear plation of the law and bring suit. Hower, FDA pointed out that the agency s been taking more comprehensive steps than that to show a pattern of broad and willful violation before taking a case to the courts.

The right to inspect prescription records was granted by the supreme court in a ruling sixteen years ago, the agency argued, adding that this power was virtually supported in the Durham-Humphrey act as no specific inspection authority was written into that law. The agency felt that the courts will now deny FDA prescription inspection authority in the light of the new legislation and the house debate on the measure.

FDA indicated that it would take no immediate steps to amend the measure, pointing out that before such a move could be taken, it would be necessary to prove that the present legislation is ineffective. As the agency sees it, the new legislation largely limits factory inspection powers to sanitation aspects.

APhA Challenges FDA Views

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, challenged FDA's view that the new inspection measure requires the insertion of prescription-inspection powers to control the sale of barbiturates. It was his contention that state laws are adequate to do the job effectively. In many cases, he added, the state laws are much more stringent than the federal law.

Dr. Fischelis asserted that it was definitely the intent of the house, as revealed in the floor debate on the measure, "that the federal Food and Drug Administration should concern itself with interstate commerce and not with intrastate commerce in drugs."

Racing Chemists Elect

The Association of Official Racing Chemists has elected the following officers for 1953-1954:—President, Dr. Roger W. Truesdail, Los Angeles; vice-president, Dr Charles Lormand, Pars, France; secretary-treasurer, Harry Peterson, Long Island City, N. Y.

The association is an international one with members serving the official racing authorities in twenty-one countries in detecting the illegal administration of drugs to racing animals. Dr. Truesdail, president of Truesdail Laboratories, Inc., has been the official chemist for the State of California for fourteen years and serves in a similar capacity for the Hipodromo de Tijuana, Mexico.

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- 2,6-DICHLOROPYRIDINE
- 6-7-DICHLORORIBOFLAVIN (ANTI-RIBOFLAVIN)
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- DIDYMIUM NITRATE
- DIDYMIUM SULFATE
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CARBONATE—10 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
23 cs, Glasgow
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port au Prince
ANILIN DYES—2 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
8 dms, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—830 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Africa
ARECA NUTS—20 bgs, Wm E Martin, Colombo
ARGOLS—2,044 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Casablanca
BAUXITE RESIDUE—560 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Liverpool
BEESWAX—93 blks, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Lisbon
40 bls, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
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47 bls, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
41 bgs, Puerto Barrios
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Read Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
41 bgs, Puerto Barrios
33 bgs, Havana
BERGAMOT OIL—4 hf cs, Messina
1 cs, Messina
CADMIUM—88 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
40 cs, Brandeis Goldschmidt, Antwerp
20 cs, Belmont Smelting & Refining Works, Yokohama
40 cs, Chemical Bank, Yokohama
CAMPHOR POWDER—200 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—63 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—[illegible] bgs, Dura Commodities, Hamburg
38 bgs, Merklin Chemical Corp, Hamburg
CAROB BEANS—300 bgs, Catania
FLOUR—100 bgs, Catania
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Banca [illegible]
601 bgs, Arlington [illegible]
CASHEW NUT SHELL—[illegible]
ton Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
16 bbls, Darce Arabex [illegible] Cochin
12 cms, Irvington [illegible] Co, Madras
CASSIA—166 bls, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
594 pkgs, Rotterdam
67 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
1,169 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—250 bgs, Dura Commodities, Cabedelo
OIL—1,005 tons, National City Bank, Bombay
209 tons, Chemical Bank, Bombay
210 tons, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bombay
122 tons, National City Bank, Madras
171 tons, National City Bank, Calcutta
210 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Antwerp
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CELERY SEED—169 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
18 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseille
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—522 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
CIVET—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Aden
4 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COD OIL—50 dms, Arkansas Co, St Johns
50 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
50 dms, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
50 cks, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
215 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
LIVER OIL—50 dms, Maxim Oil & Emulsion Corp, Reykjavik
80 dms, Tyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
130 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
1,4[illegible] dms, Maxim Oil & Emulsion Corp, Lisbon
47 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
100 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, St Johns
125 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
328 dms, T B Smith, Reykjavik
300 dms, J J Gavin, Reykjavik
200 dms, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
250 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—89 dms, Liverpool
COTTON LINTERS—75 bls, A Siegle Corp, Tampico
532 bls, Matadi
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CUMIN SEED—637 bgs, R H Elmaleh, Casablanca
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
291 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
DIETHYLAMINOACETOXYLIDIDE—2 cs, Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Gothenburg
ERGOT—10 cs, Meer Corp, Leixoes
FENUGREEK SEED—332 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities, Casablanca
FERRIC CHLORIDE—48 dms, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—400 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Liverpool
FUEL OIL—102,506 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
90,793 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
367,221 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
81,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
108,116 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Curacao
99,777 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
GELATIN—105 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
220 bgs, H Rothschild, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—512 bgs, Merchants Refining Co, Kingston
112 bgs, Wm Bernstein, Kingston
400 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
112 bgs, East India Trading Co, Kingston
38 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
24 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
GLUE—200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
306 bgs, Rotterdam
HARDENER—3 dms, U S Plywood Corp, Cristobal
POWDERED—181 dms, U S Plywood Corp, Cristobal
GLYCERIN—290 dms, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
94 dms, Armour & Co, Montevideo
39 dms, C J Schellings, Rouen
GRAPEFRUIT OIL—59 cs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Haifa
GYPSUM—20,444 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
10,312 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Dingwall
IPECAC ROOT—9 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal
KARAYA GUM—266 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
548 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
88 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
132 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
LAUREL LEAF OIL—1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Genoa
LEATHERMEAL—1,820 bgs, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
33 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
12 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin
6 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
170 cs, J W Lyon, Kingston
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Port Au Prince
LOCUST BEAN GUM—600 bgs, A E Pellet, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM—36 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Ciudad Trujillo
200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
MENTHOL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Ataru
MERCURY OXIDE, YELLOW—2 dms, R J Saunders, Bilbao
MILK SUGAR—75 bgs, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—600 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—108 bgs, Overseas Produce Corp, Rotterdam
950 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—400 bgs, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—2,390 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NICKEL CARBONATE—50 kgs, E F Drew & Co, Bremen
CHLORIDE—21 bbls, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—19 bbls, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Stockholm
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—44 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
21 dms, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Aden
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville
50 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
ORANGE OIL—20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
ORRIS ROOT—46 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
PALM OIL—233 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—32 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Lisbon
PARA-AMINO SALICYLIC ACID—10 cks, Kingston Chemical Co, Rotterdam
PARACRESOL—2 cs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
6 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—10 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,875 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PECTIN—54 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—150,528 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
111,935 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
200,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Stanard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
[illegible] bbls, Liverpool
334 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Havre
2,286 bgs, Bank of Athens, Antwerp
PIMENTO—200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
25 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
16 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Kingston
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACK LIVER OIL—150 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Otaru
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Otaru
31 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Efron Bakery Supply Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—308 dms, Arnida Products Corp, Hamburg
40 dms, M W Hardy & Co, Manchester
FERRICYANIDE—140 cks, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
MURIATE—454 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
PERSULPHATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED—67 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
124 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—167,822 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
23,774 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—250 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Leghorn
200 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 flks, Metalsalts Corp, Tampico
RICE STARCH—225 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Antwerp
SAGE LEAVES—239 bls, World Products Co, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SANDRAC GUM—12 bgs, J W Mead, Casablanca
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
400 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Bundelman, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
800 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—224 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, El Salvador
112 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, El Salvador
112 bgs, J Bieler, El Salvador
224 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, El Salvador
SIMARUBA BARK—2 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SODIUM CARBONATE — 1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—440 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULPHATE—5,000 bgs, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—30 dms, Watford Chemical Corp, Liverpool
SOYBEAN OIL—880 tons, Cornelius Products Co, Toronto
TALC—17,875 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—4 dms, Geigy Co, Hamburg
TAPIOCA—534 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Itajai
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
FLOUR—4,167 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
1,250 bgs, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—91 bbls, Jung Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
TEA WASTE—2,375 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
THEOPHYLLIN, ANHYDROUS—20 cks, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg
THYME OIL—1 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Genoa
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—13 dms, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH GUM—278 bgs, Antwerp
TRAGASOL—20 bgs, John J Duffy & Co, Liverpool
TURMERIC ROOT—80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
UREA—1,380 bgs, Chase National Bank, Genoa
600 bgs, Antwerp
4,000 bgs, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—82 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
12 cs, Hunziker Inc, Marseille
20 cs, A Gaya, Vera Cruz
553 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
WHITING—3,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
135 dms, Botany Mills Inc, Nagoya
2 dms, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, Liverpool

Baltimore

CADMIUM—55 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,525 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
4,800 bgs, Buenos Aires
UMBER—1,210 bgs, J Lee Smith, Larnaca

Boston

COTTON LINTERS—111 bls, Wonalancet Co, Callao
MONTAN WAX—300 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
NICKEL SULPHATE—15 kgs, E F Drew & Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,067 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
3,900 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—20 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen

Los Angeles

ARABIC GUM—101 bgs, London
BONEMEAL—2,204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Alexandria
CALCIUM NITRATE—800 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
CAUSTIC POTASH—57 dms, Antwerp
CINNAMON QUILLS—30 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Copra Oil & Meal Co, Ltd, Cebu
700 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Tabaco
CAKE—3360 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
EARTH COLOR—900 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FENNUGREEK SEED—50 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay
FERTILIZER, ARTIFICIAL—2,000 bgs, Alfred C Toepfer Inc, Rotterdam
FISH MEAL—2,400 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Inc, Otaru
IRON SULPHATE—800 bgs, Plant Food Corp, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—156 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Bombay
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
75 kegs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MOLASSES—876,619 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PEAT MOSS—2,100 bgs, [illegible]
500 bls, Plant Food Corp, Bremen
600 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
950 bls, John Schumacher Co, Hamburg
304 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
SILICO FLUORIDE — 150 double bgs, Industrial Exports Corp, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA—100 bgs, Lucile Goodwin Glick, Hong Kong
TRICHLORETHYLENE—100 dms, New York Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—5,511 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Hull

Norfolk

COTTON LINTERS—1,010 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Buenos Aires
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—608 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
533 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
BERYL ORE—336 bgs, Derby & Co, Walvis Bay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Chase National Bank, Genoa
CLAY—6,270 tons, Fowey
EARTH PAINT—1,398 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
1,354 bgs, Larnaca
FUEL OIL—75,132 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GYPSUM—3,398 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—103 tons, J A Steer, Marseille
7,840 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
NAPHTHALENE—2,777 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Bremen
[illegible] bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
4,471 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 237,106 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
229,325 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
462,916 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
103,227 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
337,971 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
121,269 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
296,355 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Tradesman National Bank Hamburg

San Francisco

ADIPIC ACID—69 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—371 kgs, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—105 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Fowey
COCONUT OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manila
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Cebu
CUTTLEFISH BONES—200 cs, C H La Rose, Marseille
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Otaru
910 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
2,174 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
673 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
MOLASSES—1,262 tons, National Molasses Co, Iloilo
PEATMOSS—600 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen
500 bls, Frazer & Hansen, Bremen
135 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
300 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Bremen
PENTAERYTHRITOL—272 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kobe
160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—19,460 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
10,001 tons, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
RAPESEED—330 bgs, O M Volkman & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM NITRATE—1,300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TANKAGE—538 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
THYME LEAVES—111 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille

Renegotiation Act Extension Held Over to Next Session

The contract renegotiation act extension bill, H. R. 6287, was caught in the legislative jam at the close of the session in the Senate and failed to get enacted before August 3. The government's present authority to renegotiate its defense supply contracts expires December 31, 1953, and the bill proposed to extend it for another year.

One reason for the measure failing to get through was the fact that it also proposed several amendments to the law, one of which would exempt contracts and subcontracts for standard commercial articles if the Renegotiation Board found that competitive conditions in the market were such as to reasonably protect the government against excessive prices. When the bill first came before the senate, this section was questioned at some length by members who feared that it would put the board in the position of invading the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice in matters involving the antitrust laws.

The fact that no action was taken on the measure by the senate does not mean that the bill has been killed by the adjournment. The bill retains its place on the senate calendar and can be called up again next January.

Catalysts Tariff Classification Changed by Customs Bureau

The official tariff classification of catalysts consisting of mixtures composed primarily of nickel oxide and earthy material, or iron and aluminum silicates and oxides, lead oxide and/or [illegible] has been these products now will be subject to the duties provided for in paragraph 214 of the tariff act of 1930, the bureau has announced.

The ruling results in an assessment of duty at a higher rate than has heretofore been the uniform practice and will become effective as to merchandise entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after ninety days from the date of publication of the ruling in the weekly *Treasury Decisions*.

Nuodex Products Adds Horn, Prentiss to Board

A. E. Horn and Richard J. Prentiss have been elected to the board of directors of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Horn is former president of A. C. Horn Company and vice-president of Sun Chemical Corporation of Long Island City, N. Y. Mr. Prentiss is the founder and former president of Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, methanol, 3,000 gals. in 55-gal. dms., inv. 54-25 D, Aug. 18, Chemical Corps Research Procurement Agency, Army Chemical Center, Md.

Drugs, misc., 1,536 bots. colchicine tablets, 4,992 bots. digitalis tablets, 1,536 bots. glyceryl trinitrate tablets, 1,920 bots. hexavitamin tablets, 7,100 tubes glyceryl trinitrate tablets, 600 bots. ferrous sulfate tablets, 588 bots. codeine sulfate tablets, 12,000 bots. ammonium chloride tablets, 16,200 tubes atropine sulfate tablets, inv. A-45, Aug. 12; 1,356 10-lb. cns. glycerin, 265 50-lb. dms. same, 672 bots. hydrochloric acid, 384 bots. codeine, 5,668 bots. lavender oil, 4,300 bots. magnesia magna, 336 canisters magnesium oxide, inv. A-57, Aug. 12, Veterans Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Dry Ice, 96,000 lbs., inv. 54-4, Aug. 13, Ordnance Corps, Detroit Arsenal, 28251 Van Dyke, Center Line, Mich.

Gas, 120,000 cu. ft. oxygen, 52,100 cu. ft. acetylene, inv. 11, Aug. 12, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arsenal, Ark.

Glycerin, 2,500 gals., inv. 54-14, Aug. 13, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sand St., B'klyn 4, N. Y.

Paint, 100 gals. aluminum paint, 50 gals. linseed oil, 24 gals. Paint remover, 1,000 gals. interior paint, etc., 12 items, inv. 10, Aug. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.; 40 qts. synthetic blue enamel, 800 gals. outside paint, 50 pts. varnish, 1 hour drying, inv. 54-45, Aug. 12, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Bldg. 305, Aberdeen, Md.; 2,600 gals. paint, inv. 3G-33518, Aug. 17, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 3, Washington, D. C.; 5,000 gals. thinner, lacquer, clear, spec. FS-TTT-266 A, inv. CML-12, Aug. 18, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Contracting officer, Arsenal, Ark.; 26,100 gals. enamel, interior gloss, 7,200 gals. enamel, interior semi-gloss, various destinations, inv. JD-B-54.550, Aug. 24, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ivers-Lee Buys Plant

Ivers-Lee Company, Newark, N. J., has announced the purchase of a third plant in Newark. The acquisition of the additional 50,000 square feet at 320-332 Orange street, will make it possible for Ivers-Lee to segregate its various types of packaging services. Into each of its three plants will be concentrated a particular packaging function, permitting the uninterrupted productivity of each, without interference to any one from the others. Renovations will be completed within six to twelve months.

Trade Pacts Extension

—Continued from page 3

quiring emergency treatment, the President could take immediate action under section 22 to limit imports of the agricultural commodity without waiting on the findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission. This amendment was accepted by the house and it remained in the bill as it went to the White House. The only other changes made to the bill in the conference had to do with clarification of the language and did not affect the fundamental purposes of the provisions.

Presidential Power Extended

As passed, the bill extends the authority of the President to negotiate trade agreements until June 12, 1954, and provides, in the meantime, for a comprehensive study to be made by a commission of seventeen members of foreign trade policies and how international trade may be expanded consistent with a sound domestic policy. It also provides that the Tariff Commission must make its report and findings on "escape" clause actions within nine months instead of twelve months from the date of filing of an application for relief.

Glass Container Shipments: June

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during June were 6,601,631, compared with 6,808,562 in May, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 916,240 in June, compared with 993,040 in May; chemicals, 753,068, in June, compared with 666,847 in May, and toiletries, 549,100 in June, compared with 564,083 in May.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during June was 3,597,712, compared with 3,694,946 in May. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 286,602 in June, compared with 284,716 in May; chemicals, 120,480 in June, compared with 148,787 in May, and toiletries, 130,962 in June, compared with 142,379 in May.

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Obituaries

Carlos Austin

Carlos Austin, senior vice-president of Sidney Ross Company, subsidiary of Sterling Drug Inc., New York, died August 3 in Montclair, N. J. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Austin became a vice-president of the company in 1939 and a senior vice-president two years ago.

Dr. Abbott William Allen, a member of the clinical research department of Schering Corporation, died August 1 in Caldwell, N. J. He was fifty-one years old. Dr. Allen was a former professor of medicine and clinical chief of New York Post Graduate Hospital.

Dr. George I. Christie, president emeritus of Ontario Agricultural College, and former director of the Purdue University agricultural experiment station, died Aug. 3 in Guelph, Ont. He was seventy-two years old.

Salen H. Clevenger, former consulting metallurgical engineer for United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, died Aug. 2 in Boston. He was seventy-three years old.

Lawrence F. Drake, a civil engineer with Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died August 5 in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was sixty-four years old.

David Friedman, chemist for Stadler Fertilizer Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for more than thirty-five years, died August 5. He was seventy-two years old.

John H. Hall, metallurgical engineer, died August 4 in Tarrytown, N. Y. Mr. Hall's outstanding achievement was pioneering the heat treatment of steel which has been adopted as standard procedure in the manufacture of cast armor.

Edwin M. Reynolds, a retired executive of the American Sugar Refining Company, died last week in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was seventy-three years old.

James J. Russell, chairman of the board of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., died August 1 in New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Albert F. Schnee, manager of the tax division of Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, died August 3 in West Chester, Pa. He was fifty-two years old.

Carl E. Sciple, an executive with E. F. Drew & Co., New York, died August 6 in New York.

Arthur R. Skiff, a department manager at Morrisville, Vt., for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died in New York August 6. He was sixty-one years old. Skiff had been with Union Carbide thirty-three years and was formerly w the home office staff in New York.

Calif. Standard Announces Gasoline Upgrading Plans

A $30,000,000 refinery program design to increase substantially the quality a octane ratings of motor gasolines has be announced by T. S. Petersen, president Standard Oil Company of California.

The upgrading of gasolines will be complished principally by construction two large catalytic reformers. One is be built at the company's Richmond finery, and the other at its El Segun plant, Mr. Petersen said. It is expect that construction of the two new units w be started immediately, and they will completed as soon as possible.

Dihydrostreptomycin Bids Are Requested by China

According to the Office of Foreign Operations (formerly Mutual Security Agency), the Central Trust of China, Taipeh, Taiwan, is asking bids on 100,000 vials of dihydrosteptomycin, 1 gm. USP. The closing date for the bids is 11:30 a.m. September 3 (Taipeh time) and should be sent to Central Trust of China, Division of US Aid, 96 Po Ai Road, Taipeh, Taiwan.

The purchase is to be made under MSA procurement authorization No. 84-370-00-992-3107. The product offered must be packaged according to tropical packing requirements, and the validity period of the product to be at least twenty months after delivery. Copies of the bid invitation may be obtained from the MSA office of small business by requesting invitation CTC 209-2.

Proprietary Association Names Committee Heads

The Proprietary Association has appointed the following chairmen of its committees for the coming year:—President's committee, E. T. T. Williams, Lambert Company, Jersey City, N. J.; finance, H. H. Hoyt, Carter Products, Inc., New York; requirements, Walter R. Beardsley, Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.; membership, Thomas B. Singleton, Murine Company, Chicago, and national relations, John A. Cawley, Miles Laboratories.

Also, transportation committee, George O. Griffith, American Home Products Corporation, New York; public relations, Frank Bell, Grove Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.; advisory committee on advertising, Stanwood A. Morrill, Lambert & Feasley, Inc., New York; scientific section's veterinary committee, Dr. R. L. Conklin, Miles Laboratories, and foreign trade, George H. Hyde, Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. I. W. Grote of Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been appointed delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association, while Dr. Conklin has been named alternate. James F. Hoge, association general counsel, will serve as delegate to the National Drug Trade Conference, while Basil F. Emery of Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, New York, and Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association, will be alternates. Charles S. Beardsley of Miles Laboratories will be the association's delegate to the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education.

Scholle Erecting Building

Scholle Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has announced that it has purchased a seven-acre tract in North Lake, Ill., on which it is constructing a 25,000-square-foot building. The structure is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

CCC Details Offerings

—Continued from page 5

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market displayed a quiet tone, as buyers held off from all but routine needs. Whatever interest developed through the week was not sufficient to change the overall picture from one of sluggishness. Some pickup was expected shortly as buyers reentered the market for purchases of many items that have been neglected recently. Price advances in drugs, spices and vanilla beans were sufficient to outweigh the week's declines, and the index went up .21 point to reach 109.52.

Purchasing of vanilla beans abroad has become more and more difficult. The amount of material available in the principal centers in Madagascar and Mexico has become so limited that obtaining full requirements is next to impossible. Holders of the limited amounts of material for sale have become reluctant to take orders, thus contributing to the firm upward tone to the market. Senega root prices moved up, following extensive flood damage to producing areas. Cocillana bark was offered at sharply advanced prices, where it was available. A number of sources, however, reported being unable to obtain any replacement for this material at all.

Czech paprika rose slightly, while other varieties remained steady. A generally low demand was noted. Tighter supplies were held responsible for an increase in African ginger quotations. Advances in pepper were confined to red Japanese hontaka.

Spot malabar pepper made only a slight decline and was considered quite firm. Afloat was somewhat softer. The outlook, however, was for a generally firmer market in black pepper over the coming weeks, judging from current market conditions. Balkan anise seed dropped without stimulating any additional demand. A combination of light demand and plentiful supplies brought cardamoms down sharply. Both bleached A and decorticated Alleppey were affected. The clove market was watched very closely by those in the spice, as well as the essential oil, trade. Lower shipping prices for September were expected. A lack of buying interest brought Moroccan coriander down fractionally.

Balsams

Fir—The tightness in available stocks of Oregon material was given no respite and continued, with many suppliers listing their quotations in the nominal category. No immediate easing in this difficult supply situation was expected in the coming weeks. Offerings of Canadian balsam were of a size judged sufficient for most market demands. The outlook for this material was easy, as replacement has been effected in quantities ample for the current rate of demand. Prices were steady and the past week's trading failed to produce any changes in the previously listed range.

Barks

Angostura — Prices remained firm at earlier levels, as most supplies of cheaper material have been off the market for some time. Not all dealers were able to offer material in any price category, and stocks in general appeared to be somewhat restricted.

Cocillana — Supplies have become extremely limited and very little material is to be had on the market. Several former sources reported being unable to obtain any replacement at all and have consequently dropped their listings on the material. Sources from which replacement was obtainable reported price listings ranging from 40c. to 48c. per pound.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended July 31

New York

Black Pepper, 2 lots, 310 bags: moldy.
Cassia, 81 bales: filthy.
Celery seed, 46 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 2 lots, 166 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 2 lots, 200 bales: filthy.
Insulin, 1 parcel; not certified.
Lemon oil, 5 drums: other oil substituted.
Orange petals, 13 bags: filthy.
Oregano leaves, 8 bags: filthy.
Rose flowers, 72 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 200 bags: filthy.

Buffalo

Insulin, 1 parcel: not certified.

Market Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Cocillana bark, 24c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 1c. per lb.
Senega root, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Paprika, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese, hontaka, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 15c. per lb.
Mexican, whole, 35c. per lb.
cut, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise seed, Balkan, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached A, 25c. per lb.
decorticated, Alleppey, 25c. per lb.
Coriander, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 9c.* per lb.
white, 10c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 11, 1952
109.52	109.31†	108.99	99.71

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Beans

Vanilla—Dealers have found it harder and harder to buy material. The amounts available at the principal centers in Madagascar and Mexico have become so limited that obtaining full requirements is impossible. Holders of the limited amounts of beans available for shipment have become reluctant to take orders, it was reported. In the face of this replacement problem, local price schedules have moved up sharply during the past weeks. A previous quotation for Bourbon beans at $5 per pound was advanced 15c. during the past week, while other quotations for this type material ranged to $5.75. Mexican, whole, was advanced from $4.65 per pound to $5, and Mexican, cut, moved up 25c. to a new minimum listing at $4.75 per pound. A continued firm market was indicated by all signs visible in the market.

Gums

Karaya—The market failed to show any sizable pickup from the quiet status of recent weeks. Demand tended to remain on the weak side, and there was an overall lack of excitement to buying. Powdered, No. 1 material was offered from a low of 30c. per pound. Prices for No. 2 ranged upward from 24c., while No. 3 was priced from a minimum of 19c.

Herbs and Leaves

Laurel—Demand remained very quiet over the past week and offered little indication of a noticeable improvement in the immediate future. Turkish material was offered from 14c. and Greek was priced from 9c. Shipments have been sufficient to maintain a comfortable supply position, trade sources reported.

Lobelia—The market remained quiet, pending arrival of new material. Prices previously in effect showed no important revisions as yet. Trade sources stated that inquiry of a routine nature has been encountered in the past weeks.

Oregano—Italian was removed from the nominal category, as a new shipment arrived at 23½c. per pound. Mexican also lost its nominal posting, as material was offered at 30c. per pound, a decrease of 5c. under previous quotations. Syrian remained steady at 20c. Small stocks and light inquiry were reported for all varieties.

Witch Hazel — A reduction of 2c. per pound was effected in prices for this material, bringing the low-of-the-range figure down to 20c. per pound. The easier price position was expected to remain without further change for at least the coming weeks.

Miscellaneous

Papain—African material remained not a profuse item on the market. Imports were holding to the limited quantities that have been brought in during the recent past, and there appeared to be no large lots available. Material of higher strength was especially limited, trade sources reported. Ceylon material, ordinary, was available somewhat more freely and in larger amounts. However, the strength of this variety was reported to vary somewhat more than was desired at all times.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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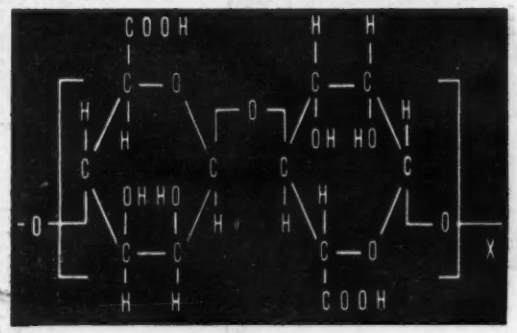

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White Ceylon was offered from some sources, but was reported not available from as many dealers as ordinary Ceylon material. The lower strength merchandise offered a definite price advantage over higher strength lots, but it was pointed out by trade sources that this less potent material had to be used in greater quantities to achieve the same effect.

Roots

Aconite—Recent events in market have failed to produce any significant change in the price range of this material. A spread of 45c. to 50c. per pound prevailed. Trade sources reported a fair inquiry over recent weeks, but noted no exceptional buying interest. This situation was expected to prevail during the immediate future.

Aletris—The collection thus far has proved disappointing as to the volume of goods brought in, and buyers have been reported as offering high prices, in order to stimulate interest. A substantial amount of material is required to replenish stocks, which currently have sunk extremely low.

Mandrake—Prices have tended to become firmer over past weeks. An earlier low price of 29c. per pound was raised 1c., and it was believed that the present trend was by no means finished. Further increases, in the face of reduced stocks, were expected in the trade.

Senega—Damage to producing areas by the recent floods has produced a perceptible firming of prices. An earlier low-of-the-range offer of $1.90 was raised by at least 20c., with further increases thought to be in sight.

Seeds

Anise—The market position of Balkan softened, this variety being reduced ¼c. to ½c. per pound to a new range of 12¾c. to 13c., depending upon quantity. Cyprus material remained nominal at 20c., as did Chinese star, at 95c. Other types held steady despite unstimulated demand.

Cardamom—Bleached A seed plummeted 25c. per pound in price to a new flat quotation of $3.25. Alleppey decorticated also fell 25c. to $1.70 per pound. A combination of light demand and plentiful shipment is said to have affected the market. Mangalore type decorticated still rested in the nominal class. Other varieties sold at stable prices in a week of quiet trading.

Coriander—Moroccan made a downward adjustment of ¼c. to ½c., with a new range of 7¼c. to 7½c. for the week. Lack of interest was ascribed to a lagging market. Other varieties remained the same, with Czech still nominally listed.

Spices

Clove—Spot stocks were judged to be negligible, with new shipments reportedly smaller than average. There were no stocks of Ceylon, with Zanzibar spreading in price to $1.45 to $1.50 per pound. One source estimated that September shipment would decrease prices about 50c.

Ginger—A tightening of supply caused the low side price of African material to rise ½c. per pound. Listings last week read from 13c. to 13¼c. per pound, depending on stocks. Other types of this spice stayed at previously established levels on a dull market.

Pepper—Spot Malabar was considered very firm after a 1c. per pound reduction during the week to $1.32. Afloat Malabar black was softer, dropping 3c. under last week's listings to $1.29. July shipment prices were quoted at $1.25, a reduction of 2c. per pound from previous prices. Underselling by the Sarawak trade continued to affect the August shipment, as it dropped 5c. to $1.13. A 26c. differential was quoted between Sarawak and Malabar July shipments, as well as a 22c. differential for August. Informed sources in this country, however, looked for a possible tight supply position during the next few weeks, as spot prices continued firm, and available quantities small. Japanese hontaka was quoted at 42c., an increase of 1c. over old listings. White fell sharply from its previous listing of $1.30 to $1.32, to a flat rate of $1.20 last week.

Friday afternoon prices for black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.24; August shipment, $1.06; September shipment, $1.04.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market showed an encouraging amount of activity. Although several soft spots continued to plague the market, particularly in the oils, most sources considered demand better than it was a year ago. The usual drop in activity during the middle of the summer was present, but had been expected. Fall buying was expected to take up a good deal of slack in the next few weeks. Price changes were in a downward direction with one exception, and the index fell off .15 point to reach 151.32.

The single advance was made by lemon oil, both of the California and Messina varieties. The shortage of domestic oil was felt acutely by users, who were faced with a tighter supply situation than at any time in the recent past. Imports of Italian oil failed to relieve the situation materially, since imported oil of a good quality has been very scarce. Large sales of fresh lemons in Italy to other European countries have reduced production of the oil. Orange oil maintained a very firm tone in the face of an active inquiry from consuming industries. No new material will reach the market from domestic production for some time, and this fact was expected to lead to a continued steady market.

Mint oils showed further weakening under the influence of new production. Natural and redistilled peppermint oil dropped substantially, as did spearmint oil. The latter was reported in somewhat better supply due to the new crop, and this condition was an important factor in the current weakness in quotations.

Clove bud oil moved downward due to advance information that the raw material will be substantially lowered. The reduced prices for the oil reversed the trend of the past three years, which have seen the price of clove bud oil rise steadily. Ocotea cymbarum oil was somewhat weaker, in spite of the price floor maintained by the country of origin.

Spanish oils followed the trend toward lower prices that has characterized them for some time. Rosemary was reduced for the technical grade, while USP oil remained steady. Spanish sage oil was also lowered. The week's price changes also included reductions for dillweed, caraway and pimento leaf oils.

Market Trends

Advanced

Oil, lemon, USP, Cal., 25c. per lb.
Messina, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, amyris, 10c. per lb.
Caraway, NF, 10c. per lb.
Clove bud, 50c. per lb.
Dillweed, 5c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 5c. per lb.
redistilled, 20c. per lb.
Pimento leaf, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., 5c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Spearmint, USP, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 11, 1952
151.32	151.47	151.93	177.17

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Amyris—A spot offer at $1.40 per pound was made during the week and represented a decline off 10c. from the earlier low-of-the-range figure. The reduced offer came from one direction and was not met by all suppliers immediately. The market for this oil has remained fairly steady, with a slight downward tendency noted over recent weeks. Supplies were held by trade sources to be adequate for most routine demands.

Anise—Prices for whatever material was available remained firm in the face of continued import restrictions. The Korean truce was expected to have an effect on the supply situation if the ban on imports from China was lifted. Considerable amounts of oil remain unsold and ready for shipment, according to informed opinion in the trade, and this oil would find a ready market in the United States if importation were again allowed.

Bergamot—Two factors were cited by trade sources as the most important in maintaining a firm market position for this oil. One was that prices continue to be rigidly controlled at the source. A second was the fact that the oil has not been heavily stocked by dealers in this country. The two facts added up to well maintaintained price schedules. Recent slight fluctuations have produced no overall change of any sizable proportions.

Birchtar—A routine demand was encountered in the trade during the past week and was met without any pinch from existing stocks. Prices made no remarkable movements, and an offer of $1.75 per pound stayed the inside figure for crude oil. Refined NF material, was offered from $2.50.

Caraway—Some further weakness was exhibited by this oil, and prices slid downward by at least 10c. An earlier quotation was revised to $1.90 per pound. The tone of this market continued to show considerable weakness in the face of a rather spotty inquiry.

Clove—A sizable reduction was effected by reason of the lower costs for the raw material expected later in the year. In anticipation of this drop in the costs of production, several sources have lowered their quotations for bud oil. A low-of-the-range price of $9 per pound was effected over the past week, this offer showing a drop of 50c. from an earlier price. The current easing in prices reversed, at least for the moment, the trend of the past three years, which has seen the price of bud oil rise steadily.

Dillweed—A 5c. reduction put the minimum quotation down to $3.60 per pound. The lowered price was effected in spite of a good call from users and was not considered as a move primarily designed to stimulate additional demand. Quotations from other sources were unaffected during the week, and ranged upward to $5.25, according to quantity and supplier.

Lemon—The market was highlighted by further increases in prices for both domestic and imported oil. California oil was offered from a minimum quotation of $6.75 per pound, up 25c. from the earlier figure. Other quotations ranged upward to $7.50. The advance came as supplies were reduced further and the margin widened between the market's demands and the amount of material available. Dealers saw little possibility of improvement in the coming weeks, as demand was considered certain to remain high and at the same time, a sizable production increase was out of the question.

Italian oil was advanced over the week. Shipments of high quality oil have not been heavy enough to fill the gap in domestic supplies, chiefly because of a reduced oil production at the source. As an added difficulty, several lots of imported oil have been detained over the past weeks on the grounds of adulteration. Prices of imported oil ranged from $6.50 per pound and up, depending upon quantity, supplier and quality.

Terpeneless lemon oil has been affected by the shortage of regular oil, and was considered in very short supply on the market. Dealers who ordinarily stock only limited quantities of the concentrated oil, because of the difficulty in maintaining its strength, now are stocking even smaller quantities, it was stated.

Lemongrass — Quotations maintained their strength over the past week, although some signs of impending decreases were observed. The oil was felt in the trade to occury currently the lowest position, pricewise, that could be expected. If production is to continue unhampered, prices must offer sufficient inducement to the growers, it was stated. This necessary margin of profit would almost vanish if prices locally dropped much lower, according to informed sources. Over the past week, quotations heard from the sources were unchanged from those received earlier.

Lime—Supplies were held to be adequate for all average market demands. Some of the oil arriving on the local scene was reportedly new crop material. Prices were steady and inquiry reported as moderate.

Mandarin—Italian oil was lowered at the source, according to cables received recently. The spot market remained without change, pricewise. Quotations for imported oil ranged from $6.50 per pound. Floridian oil was priced upwards from $3. Brazilian oil was offered from at least one source, and ranged from $8.50 to $8.75 per pound, according to quantity.

Nutmeg—After several recent price declines, quotations for East Indian and West Indian have leveled off and remained comparatively steady. Prices over the past week remained firm and showed no indication of any imminent change. Inquiry was described as routine.

Ocotea Cymbarum — The low-of-the-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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range price slid downward 5c. per pound during the past week, going to a new quotation of 60c. The reduction took place following the receipt of lowered prices from the source. Some interest has centered recently on whether the price floor imposed by the producing country would be held.

Orange—A good demand was maintained over the week and was filled without apparent pinch from stocks. However, there appeared to be no actual surplus of material on the market and no new domestic oil would be available for several months more. A continued firm price structure was indicated. California oil was offered from 80c. per pound to $1.25, depending upon brand. Florida oil price ranged upward from 75c.

Patchouli—Sales of this oil were reportedly made within the range listed previously. The oil exhibited a firm undertone, in the face of recent increases in replacement costs.

Peppermint—Prices for natural oil tumbled to a new minimum of $4.65 per pound, down 5c. from the earlier low figure. The arrival of new material has had a depressing effect on prices and has brought about reductions from quite a number of holders of the oil. Whether the reduced prices would stick could not be determined until later in the producing season.

Petitgrain—A series of small advances at the source over the past weeks have produced a perceptible upward trend in some price schedules on the local scene. The overall price position of the South American material, however, has as yet been unchanged. Trade sources reported that the large stocks held locally would ease, if not completely countereffect, any upward tendency at the source. In addition, takings for soap manufacture have remained of a routine nature, it was stated.

Pimento—Leaf oil was reduced by 15c. per pound in one direction, although shipping prices have made little change over the past weeks. The revised range extended upwards from $2.35. Prices for berry oil were firm at earlier levels. Demand was described as routine and the market was generally without feature.

Rosemary—Spanish oil, of technical specifications, was off 5c. from an earlier minimum quotation. The revised offer stood at 60c. per pound. The reduction fell in line with the trend in most Spanish oils. Demand for a number of these oils has been on the weak side, and prices accordingly have slid downward. Rosemary oil, of USP specifications, was unchanged in the past week, and was offered from a low price of 80c. per pound.

Sage—Spanish oil was reduced by 10c. per pound, bringing the low-of-the-range figure for this oil to 90c. Like a number of oils of Spanish origin, the oil has shown some weakness on the market in recent weeks.

Spearmint—The production of new crop material continued to have a depressing effect on prices. During the past week, quotations from $7.25 per pound were heard, this offer showing a reduction of 30c. from earlier prices. Although it is too soon for definite information about total yield, a larger production was estimated in the trade. Chief reason for the increase in production appeared to lie in the high prices commanded by the oil from last year's crop. Because of this, farmers in many cases have been induced to plant more spearmint, it was reported.

Aromatic Chemicals

Phenylethyl Acetate—A previously listed minimum quotation of $1.35 per pound has been maintained by the producers. This offer represents the price for drum lots of the material. Production was reported as promising, and the material could be supplied in almost any quantity that might be needed, it was stated by the makers.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—The extra grade material was offered from a low-of-the-range listing of $1.57 per pound, in sales of drum lots or more. The material marketed as the standard grade was priced from $1.35 per pound. No production difficulties were in evidence, according to the producers, and supplies were holding up well. Demand for this aromatic has remained good, it was stated.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Argentine casein was firmer last week, bringing prices up several cents over the previous week. There were no other changes noted in this market last week.

Copper oxide prices were steady. No changes have resulted from reductions in the metal market. Producers felt that it would be a little while before a reaction would be felt for black and red copper oxides. Demand remained fairly light. Lead pigments were quiet last week. The oxides held steady as there was not any change in pig lead. Demand was slightly better for these pigments, although activity was still tempered to some extent by the summer vacation shutdowns. No changes were noted in the market for lithopone. Demand was moderate. The slow season affected this material. Titanium dioxide moved reasonably well. July sales were reported to have been fairly good. Some reductions in buying were noted due to summer vacations, but an improvement was anticipated this month and the following months. Zinc oxide sales were slightly off so far this month. Producers anticipated a little more letdown in August, after a surprisingly good sales period in July.

The general level of activity for many synthetic resins was lessened by summer shutdowns in the paint industry and other consuming industries. However, some sources still reported fairly active business, especially in alkyds. That there was a bit of a reduction in alkyds, though, was evident by the fact that the phthalic anhydride market saw reduced pressure from alkyds. Phenolics, maleics, and ester gums were also slowed down by summer shutdowns.

Demand for the gums was spotty. Consumers bought as they needed material only. Recent weeks showed slower activity due to vacations and inventory counts. The shellac market was unchanged. Demand for industrial uses was moderate and fairly steady, but seasonably slow.

Market Trends

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
90.21	90.21	90.21	88.47

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of this material decreasecd 2 percent in June, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. Furnace black and contact black shipments in June increased 4 percent and 12 percent respectively. June stocks of contact blacks declined 2,000,000 pounds, the first decline since May, 1951. Exports in May rose to the highest level since December, 1951. In the first six months of 1953, daily average shipments were 18 percent above 1952 and stocks increased only 900,000 pounds.

Following is a table comparing records of June and May. The figures are from the bureau monthly carbon black report and are expressed in pounds.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1953	97,320,000	38,520,000	135,840,000
May, 1953	103,054,000	40,303,000	143,357,000
June, 1952	79,339,000	47,860,000	127,199,000
Jan.-June, 1953	598,615,000	238,730,000	837,345,000
Jan.-June, 1952	536,343,000	302,074,000	838,417,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1953	99,739,000	40,833,000	140,572,000
May, 1953	98,825,000	37,525,000	136,350,000
June, 1952	72,211,000	34,440,000	106,651,000
Jan.-June, 1953	606,799,000	229,649,000	836,448,000
Jan.-June, 1952	484,538,000	229,219,000	713,757,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1953	112,331,000	243,408,000	355,739,000
May, 1953	114,750,000	245,721,000	360,471,000
June, 1952	133,387,000	194,958,000	328,345,000
Jan.-June, 1953	112,331,000	243,408,000	355,739,000
Jan.-June, 1952	133,387,000	194,958,000	328,345,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1953			
May, 1953	14,472,000	18,601,000	33,073,000
June, 1952	8,323,000	9,444,000	17,767,000
Jan.-May, 1953	65,837,000	73,394,000	139,231,000
Jan.-May, 1952	*52,374,000	77,382,000	*129,756,000

Copper Oxide—There have been no changes in the price schedules of black oxide or red commercial material. Producers said that any revisions here depended upon what happened to raw material prices. The free trading of metal in London has brought some reductions there.

Demand for copper oxide has been relatively light. There were some steady buyers, a source said. However, buying in the market was rather quiet, for the most part. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer needs.

Lead Pigments—Prices remained steady at their previous levels. Demand levels were relatively unchanged in the past week. There was a slight improvement in buying noticed by some sources. This was felt to result from consumers coming back into the market after vacation shutdowns. However, some sources felt that there would not be any real pickup until the vacation periods were entirely over. Supplies were sufficient to accommodate demand.

Lithopone—There have been no changes in this market. Producers reported that demand fluctuated up and down a bit. One source said that lithopone was currently "bumping along." Activity for this material fell off slightly with the summer vacation slowdowns. Some sources stated that movement has been fair considering the time of year. Prices have held steady at their previously established levels. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate consumers' requirements.

Titanium Dioxide—Producers said that July sales were reasonably good. Activity was slightly slower last month than some of the earlier months, due to the season for vacation shutdowns and repairs. August was expected to start showing a little pickup and then demand was likely to get better in the following few months. Prices have remained steady. No revisions in the current schedules were anticipated at the present time. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers.

Zinc Oxide—Producers reported that sales were slightly off for this month, after a good demand in July. It was felt that vacation periods were beginning to be felt a bit more this month. Supplies were sufficient to take care of consumer requirements. Prices were firm at their present levels. No changes in the schedules were contemplated at the moment, producers said. An overall view of the market led suppliers to believe that activity for zinc pigments would hold up nicely. The small loss of business due to vacations was expected to come right back after they are over.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Some producers continued to report fairly good activity for these resins, while other sources stated that vacation shutdowns in the paint industry slowed things down. Many producers felt that the loss of demand this summer was surprisingly light, compared with what might have been expected. In either case, suppliers felt that buying would build up as soon as vacation shutdowns were past.

Prices continued to hold to the same schedules. No revisions were anticipated at this time. Supplies were adequate enough to meet current demand levels. Although the strike in a producer's phthalic anhydride plant was not settled at this writing, there has been some easing in the raw material market. The lessening of pressure for phthalic came largely from the entrance of a new plant into the market and decreased demand for phthalic during the past several weeks.

Gum, Ester—The market for these resins saw some drop in activity in the past several weeks as a reflection of vacation shutdowns in the paint industry. Prices held firm at their old levels. Supplies were sufficient to meet consumer requirements. Buying was expected to perk up again when the vacation periods were over.

Phenolics—This market has also seen some loss of demand during the period of vacation shutdowns. Producers expected that demand would come right back after the summer season is over. Prices were unchanged during recent weeks. Supplies of most phenolics were generally good. The supply position of paraphenyl phenol derived resins was geatly improved over the short position it held for so long. Resin producers said that greater availability of raw materials helped here. Prices of pure and modified phenolics were steady at old schedules.

Maleics—Producers reported that the markets for most synthetic resins have slowed down with the summer season. Vacation periods in the paint industry and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Resin	Color Gardner	Softening Point, °F	Iodine Number	Acid Number
PANAREZ 3-210	9	200-220	230	0-1
PANAREZ 6-210	11	200-220	170	0-1
PANAREZ 7-210	18+	200-220	150	0-1
PANAREZ 8-210	18+	200-220	130	0-1
PANAREZ 12-210	16	200-220	60	0-1

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Chats about Finishes

NEW LACQUER ADDITIVES RETARD ULTRAVIOLET WOOD DISCOLORATION
by
JAMES R. YEAGER
Manager of
Market Development—Coatings
Hercules' Cellulose Products Dept.
The increasing popularity of light-colored shades of wood furniture has made the problem of discoloration even more important. Recent investigations have substantiated the generally accepted idea that the major cause of wood darkening is the ultraviolet portion of sunlight. A study was made of many additives to determine which would effectively filter the damaging light rays that cause wood discoloration. The additives were incorporated in heat- and light-stable lacquers.
Of the ultraviolet-light absorbers tested, two materials with a marked degree of effectiveness were found. These materials, when used in colorless lacquers, retard the darkening of many woods. We will be glad to supply you with more complete details on this new lacquer development. Write me or your nearest Cellulose Products sales office.
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other consuming industries have shut down plants, which resulted in a dropoff in demand levels. Prices of maleics have held to previous schedules.

Natural Resins

The market for the gums was still rather spotty. There had been a slight revival at the end of July, and interest fell off again, a source said. The buying pattern continued to be one in which consumers bought only when they needed material for immediate production. Consumer inventories were rather low. Buyers preferred to allow importers to hold the inventories for them. Suppliers have ample material to take care of current demand levels, but supplies in the hands of importers were not heavy. Consumption levels were felt to be holding up due to the fact that demand was relatively steady. Buying fluctuated from day to day and from week to week because consumers waited until they needed material. Prices remained firm.

Shellac—There has been no price activity in this market. Importers said that industrial demand was holding up quite well for this season. Activity from the wax business was fairly good, a source said. Demand from the shoe business was slow, it was added. No changes were anticipated in orange grades. Prices were firm at current levels, sources said.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material continued to firm up last week. Importers reported the market at 22c. to 23c. nominal by the end of the week, which was 3c. over previous levels. Trade sources stated that firm offers from the Argentine were not available. In fact, suppliers there were asking for offers from this country. No material was being offered by European producers. European countries, Japan, and Russia were buying casein in Argentina. The market for New Zealand material was also influenced by the situation in South America, prices being in the neighborhood of 25c. to 26c. per pound.

Paper mills have not been actively buying. Many mills were shut down for vacation periods. In addition, several sources felt that these consumers were in a relatively good supply status and prefer to wait until the market settles down pricewise. Socks in Argentina were said to have been cut down considerably in the past month or more.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—June production amounted to 2,270 50-gallon barrels, compared with

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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ay output of 3,070 barrels, and June 52 production of 2,160 barrels, according information from the Bureau of Agriltural Economics.

Between April 1 and June 30, the total as 8,370 barrels, while production in the rresponding period of the previous crop ar was 8,990 barrels.

Oil, Pine—Output during June amounted to 12,070 50-gallon barrels, according the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. comparison, May production was 12,500 rrels, and June, 1952, output came to ,980 barrels.

The cumulative total for the period from pril 1 to June 30 was reported at 38,310 rrels, against 36,830 barrels in the simir period last year.

Pine Tar—Production of this material mounted to 9,440 50-gallon barrels, comred with 9,510 barrels in May, and 7,820 rrels in June last year.

The calendar total for the period from pril 1 to June 30 amounted to 27,880 rrels, while production in the same riod of the previous crop year was 25,090 rrels.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
ums—					
K	...	...	...		$7.45
M	...	...	...	$7.40	7.45
N	...	...	...	7.40	...
WG	$7.50	...	...	7.55	
WW	7.59‡	...	...	7.62‡	7.62‡
gs—					
	7.20	...	...	7.15	...
K	7.20	...	...		...
M	...	...	...	7.23	...
N	7.20	...	...	...	...
WG	7.34‡	...	...	...	...
WW	...	...	...	7.45	7.50

nkcars (for week ended July 31)—
N $7.00-$7.05; 863*.

Sales, USDA

1,000* 1,106* 686*

New ork

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

through M $8.40, N $8.45, WG $8.45, WW $8.60.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

ce	$.4975†	$.499†	$.495†	$.4975†
es	4,000¶	4,000¶	8,000¶	6,000¶

w York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 58½c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

ynthetic Resin Concentrate ffered by Allied Chemical

Synthetic resin manufacturers will be le to increase production at reduced ne in existing equipment at no increase cost with a new, highly-concentrated aterial, "UF Concentrate 85," according an announcement made by the nitrogen vision of Allied Chemical & Dye Coration, New York.

The new raw material, a development nitrogen research is composed of 61 rcent formaldehyde and 24 percent ea in a water solution. Previous ureaormaldehyde solutions have contained bstantially more unproductive water hich had to be shipped, handled and iminated in the plastics manufacturing ocess.

The new solution, it was said, will enle manufacturers of ureaformaldehyde sins to charge to a kettle larger quanties of resin-forming ingredients since e water has been squeezed out. Process me is reduced by the shorter period reuired for dehydration. Shipping and ndling costs are reduced as a result of aving less water to handle. There is no creased cost to the user for the conntrated material, according to the proucer.

Technical Bulletins on the new soluon and sample quantities of "UF Conntrate 85" may be obtained from the vision at 40 Rector street, New York 6.

abot Appoints Three

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has anounced the appointment of Dr. Walter Smith and E. M. Dannenberg as assoate directors of research and the apointment of Randolph Antonsen as manger of research. These men will serve ith Dr. Charles A. Stokes, director of e Cabot research and development dertment in Cambridge, Mass.

rgueso in New Building

M. Argueso & Co. Inc., has moved to s new office building at 441 Waverly enue, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The building as designed to provide a modern setup r the administrative and clerical staffs this company. The building is directly pposite the wax refinery the Mamareck Chemical Division.

olton Publishes Resin Booklet

A new bulletin on Colton "Vinac" polynyl acetate solid resin has been issued Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, hio. The bulletin describes the properes, uses and applications of Colton Vinac" beads now available both as regular solvent soluble types as well as akaline soluble types in viscosities ranging from three to 1,000. The bulletin contains interesting information for present and prospective users of Colton "Vinac" as well as a list of products regularly available in this series of "Vinac" products. Copies of the bulletin may be had by writing Colton at 1545 East 18th street, Cleveland 14.

Gelvatex Plant Started

Gelvatex Coatings Corporation has announced that ground has been broken for the new $500,000 plant in Anaheim, Calif., as the first step of the company's expansion program toward nation-wide distribution of its vinyl acetate paint products. The two-and-a-half-story cement block and transite building will occupy a thirteen-acre plot and will be completed by January 1, 1954.

Trade Briefs

Leon Holliday has joined Thurston Chemical Company as accounts supervisor.

R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J., has added Joseph A. Caskey and Howard S. Dahleen to its private brands division as account representatives.

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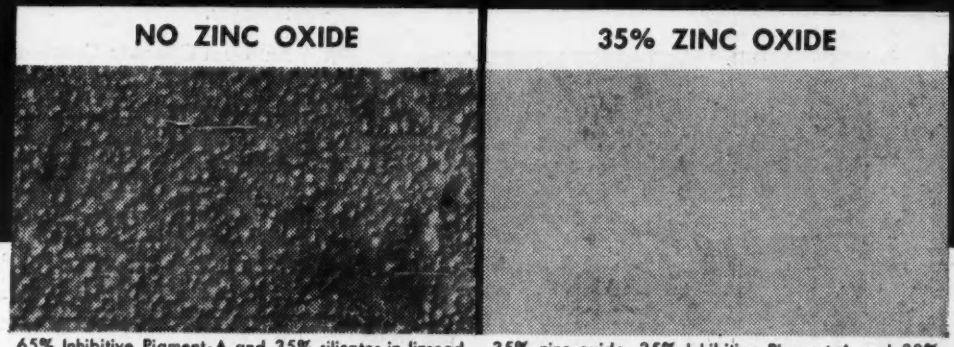

65% Inhibitive Pigment-A and 35% silicates in linseed oil vehicle.

35% zinc oxide, 35% Inhibitive Pigment-A and 30% silicates in linseed vehicle.

Both panels are one coat of paint on black iron. They were exposed 4 years at 45°, south.

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*TT-P-31b TT-P-57 TT-P-641 JAN-P-735

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Plastics Research Team Wins Award From USDA

A group of six chemists at the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Eastern laboratory in Wyndmoor, Pa., have received the Department of Agriculture's highest honor—its Distinguished Service Award—for research which led to the use of modified fats and oils in plastics.

The award, a bronze plaque, was presented by Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the bureau at a ceremony in the laboratory auditorium. The inscription of the plaque cited the team for "research which led to the large-scale commercial development of epoxidized fatty products which are superior stabilizing plasticizers derived from domestic fats."

It was accepted for the group by Dr. John T. Scanlan. The presentation marked the seventh time and the fourth consecutive year in which research workers from the Wyndmoor laboratory have been awarded Department of Agriculture honors.

As a memento of the occasion, Dr. P. A. Wells, the laboratory's director, presented Dr. Hilbert with sets of plastic place mats containing the modified fat. In addition to Dr. Scanlan, the research team includes:—Dr. Daniel Swern, Hogan B. Knight, Edmund F. Jordan, jr., Thomas W. Findley and Geraldine Billen Dickel.

Palm Oil, Kernels Output Up Moderately in Malaya

Malayan production of palm oil and palm kernels was up moderately during the first quarter of 1953 compared with the same period of 1952, but exports were below those of a year ago, reports J. R. Johnstone, agricultural officer, American Consulate General, Singapore.

Palm oil production totaled 12,695 short tons during January-March compared with 15,790 tons during the preceding quarter and 10,775 tons during the first quarter of 1952. Virtually all palm oil is produced by estates; smallholder operations are of negligible importance. During the quarter under review, Johore State was the chief producer of palm oil, accounting for almost half the total. Most of the remainder was produced in Perak and Selangor.

National Gypsum Company Opens New Orleans District Sales Office

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the opening of a New Orleans, La., district sales office under the managership of Frank B. Phillips, jr.

The office, located at 5300 Tchoupitoulas street, will cover southern Mississippi as well as Louisiana. This area was formerly divided between the company's sales offices in Texas and Alabama. Mr. Phillips has been with National Gypsum since 1946, first as a general line salesman, then as assistant district manager in Houston, Tex.

Silicone Resin Developed By G-E for Multiple Use

A single silicone resin can now be used for a variety of insulating applications which ordinarily require several different materials, according to General Electric Company. Called "SR-17," the new insulating varnish developed in Waterford, N. Y. by G-E's silicone products department possesses an unusual combination of heat resistance, low temperature flexibility and high bonding strength, it is said.

"SR-17" should simplify inventory problems for electrical equipment manufacturers, G-E says. Multiple uses for the one product include coating glass cloth for navy power cable and class H insulation, providing a tough bond for flexible mica tapes and coil wrappers, treating glass sleeving, and impregnating asbestos for layer insulation. Aside from the electrical field, the properties of "SR-17" indicate its use as a resin base for protective and decorative paints requiring heat and weathering resistance. It is compatible with many other types of silicone resins in use today, the announcement said.

Pitts. Coke Fine Chemicals Unit Post Goes to Jenkins

The fine chemicals division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Richard Jenkins as textile chemist and colorist.

Prior to joining Pittsburgh Coke, Mr. Jenkins was employed by J. P. Stevens Company at its finishing plant in Wallace, S. C., and in its central dyeing and research laboratory, Greensboro, S. C.

Trade Briefs

E. Ray Swint has joined the Grasselli plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation as personnel relations manager.

Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the board of Continental Can Company, New York, has been elected a director of the American Express Company.

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aying interest for oils and fats last
lacked snap. Edible oils demand
inued restricted to actual require-
ts. Soybean oil was irregular and
d unchanged, while corn oil was up
tionally. Crude cottonseed oil was
and lower. Peanut crude oil was
e and maintained at former levels.
conut oil was weak and fractionally
r here and on the Pacific coast. Copra
unsteady and off $7.50 per ton.
llow and greases were in spotty de-
d for domestic needs, while export
ness was inactive. Offerings of all
es were quotably unchanged and the
ket remained steady. Large buyers
ed little interest in replacements.
gher flaxseed market stiffened lin-
oil and quotations advanced one cent
e recent trading levels. Refined fish
emand was confined to small lots and
car business could have shaded asking
s about one half cent per pound.
le menhaden oil was inactive and
ations were merely nominal. Offer-
were freer, but refiners and produc-
were about one quarter cent apart.
ing in tung oil was light, but market
ined steady. Oiticica oil was nominal
featureless. Brazilian No. 1 castor
as easier and off sharply for prompt
ery at New York.
anut meal was sharply higher in the
heast, advancing $4 per ton, while
nt linseed and soybean meals de-
d $1 and $1.50 per ton, respectively.
onseed meal remained steady and new
meal was offered at slightly above
crop prices of government held meal.
vegetable waxes, carnauba continued
ttled and prices drifted to lower
s, declining 1 cent for crude grades,
e No. 3 refined, dropped 3 cents per
d, to meet competition. Consumers
out of the market. Trading for ship-
from Brazil continued inactive, but
market remained firm. The cost of
cements was above prices prevailing
he local market. Crude beeswax re-
ed steady at the recent advance.
cury wax was unchanged, with lim-
stocks here maintained at prevailing
ations.

getable Oils

stor, Dehydrated—Trading was re-
ted to immediate needs. Market was
ably unchanged and steady. Brazilian
r oil was easier and No. 1 was lower
9½c. per pound, tankcars, New York,
prompt and later delivery.

conut—Business was reported slow.
e oil was lower and sold at 13¾c. per
d, tankcars, nearby delivery. August
quoted at 13½c. At New York mar-
also was easier and crude was quoted
5¼c. per pound, tankcars for nearby
later delivery.

pra—This market was easier and
ments dropped to $177.50 per ton,
Pacific coast, with trading thereat.

rn—Crude was firmer, and trading
place at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars,
mills. Refined was in fair request
higher at 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars,
York delivery.

ttonseed—Trading in bleachable cot-
eed oil futures last week was slow.
e fluctuations were narrow and prac-
ly unchanged from the week previous.
ernment consumption report was dis-
inting and below expectations, but it
little effect on the market. Consump-
of refined cottonseed oil in June
unted to 1,289 tankcars, compared
1,404 in May and 1,847 in June last

Market Trends

Advanced

Lard, 1¼c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed, 4/5c. per lb.
Palm, drums, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $4 per ton.

Reduced

Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, castor, No. 1 Braz., ¾c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, N. Y., ¼c. per lb.
Pac. coast, ½c. per lb.
Corn foots, 95 p.c., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, 1c. per lb.
N. C. crude, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
ref., No. 3, 3c. per lb.
Yellow, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 8, 1952
93.01	92.07	91.76	103.99

(For Current Prices see page 9)

year. Total disappearance during 11 months of this season (August-June)—totaled 16,897 tankcars, against 20,482 during the same period a year ago. Visible supply was estimated at 17,439 tankcars at the end of June against 18,377 at the end of May and 8,471 at the end of June last year. Trading in futures continued restricted by the heavy government holding of cottonseed oil, plus the uncertainty to what price level these stocks will be disposed of by the government agency. The weakness of crude oil was offset by the strength of lard, which advanced fractionally. Private estimates placed the new cotton crop at 13,500,000 to 14,000,000 bales. Crude cottonseed oil was easier, declining ¼c. per pound to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley, and 13⅜c. per pound, Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 7 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close (Cents per pound)
September	127	15.11	14.83	14.83S
October	23	14.73	14.43	14.42@14.47
December	49	14.44	14.08	14.12@14.15
March	5	14.35	14.07	14.08@14.13
May	3	14.16	14.15	14.04@14.12

Total sales, 207 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil 13⅜c., Decatur. Market quiet and steady. Good demand for cottonseed and soybean meals. New crop cottonseed meal offered from southern Texas, Alabama and Georgia for last half August shipment at slightly above government prices. Meal stocks held by the government greatly reduced. Carryover if any will be far below previous estimates.

Linseed—This market was stronger, with the sharp advance of flaxseed, which resulted in an advance of 3/10c. per pound in the price schedule, and about 1c. per pound above recent trading levels. Raw oil was lifted to 14c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis and 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. A week ago tankcars were available at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars Minneapolis on firm bids with some business reported at 13c. The advance of flaxseed mid-week changed the picture entirely. Higher prices, however, drove buyers to the sidelines to await further developments in the seed market. Cash seed advanced 15c. to $3.64½ per bushel on Wednesday, but closing at $3.55 on Friday.

Minneapolis.—There was an active inquiry for linseed oil the past week but not too much business done yet, area crushers reported. A few sales were made through January positions at around 13c. per pound. There was good interest in September-December needs. Later in the week, however, asking prices on

Cottonseed Crush: June

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during
and May, 1953, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	June	May
	(Tons)	
pts	43,605	13,803
ed	207,564	266,426
s at mills	197,208	361,167

Crude Oil

	(Pounds)	
ced	74,529,000	95,387,000
s at mills	32,011,000	34,382,000

Refind Oil

	(Pounds)	
ced	96,142,000	119,424,000
ry and warehouse		
ks	[1]935,273,000	916,453,000

Cake and Meal

	(Tons)	
ced	99,667	129,515
s at mills	122,619	140,897

Hulls

	(Tons)	
Produced	46,731	57,412
Stocks at mills	67,992	82,177

Linters

	(Bales)	
Produced	[2]65,906	82,743
Stocks at mills	[3]88,069	107,453

[1] Data regarding the amount of refined cottonseed oil owned by CCC on June 30 are not available.

[2] Includes 16,253 bales first cut, 45,270 bales second cut, and 4,383 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 595.0; first cut, 569.8; second cut, 603.9; and mill run, 597.0 pounds.

[3] Includes 53,174 bales first cut, 26,669 bales second cut, and 8,227 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Soybean Crush: June

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, 1953, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	June	May
	—Tons—	
Receipts	294,501	303,531
Crushed	518,739	620,108
Stocks at mills	807,151	1,031,389

Refined Oil

	—Pounds—	
Produced	185,566,000	175,291,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	106,456,000	100,864,000

Crude Oil

	—Pounds—	
Produced	193,096,000	226,283,000
Stocks at mills	68,758,000	73,967,000

Cake and Meal

	—Tons—	
Produced	404,204	488,621
Stocks at mills	168,715	172,836

*Revised.

raw oil were advanced as flaxseed costs advanced and meal prices softened. Raw oil in tankcars was quoted around 14c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Heavy buying is anticipated sometime this month, or as soon as it is apparent what the size of the crop will be and in what volume it will be marketed. W current flaxseed prices well below loan le it is believed a good share of the crop may under loan.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were follows:—

	1952-53	1951
Past week	7,140,000	8,280,
Since Sept. 1	333,210,000	387,082,

Flaxseed—Market stronger due to sh covering, with sharp price fluctuations.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices ru firmer the past week, reflecting short-cover by speculative interests in the futures mark At mid-week, the September contract ran the full limit of 15c. a bushel, but declined 1 Thursday. In the cash market, meanwh most trades were being made around $3.50 bushel, delivered Minneapolis price. Offerin were limited. Purchases of seed in the s cash market totaled only 8 cars and 1,200 bush in trucklots last week. Bookings "to-arriv amounted to 4 cars and in excess of 16, bushels in trucklots. Whether the mar continues strong or not, trade observers sa will depend upon whether storage space found for the new crop. Prospects for crop continued excellent in most sectio Marketings of flaxseed for all accounts l week totaled 119 cars as against 100 cars previous week and 151 cars a year ago. Sh ments from Minneapolis ran to 38 cars, sa as in the preceding week and compared w 28 cars in the corresponding week last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952
Past week.	260,300	272,200	65,200	81,
Since Sept. 1	17,272,700	23,735,800	3,164,650	4,726,

Oiticica—This market was dull and f tureless. Liquid was unchanged a nominal at 22¾c. to 23c. per pound, ta cars, New York, prompt delivery. Int est in drums also was slow, prices ra ing from 24½c. to 25c. per pound, sp according to quantity.

Olive—Trading was spotty, chiefly immediate delivery. Recent arrivals ha eased the supply situation and stocks we adequate to meet current demand. Edi oil was well held at $2.60 to $2.70 gallon, drums, duty paid, according quantity.

Palm—Higher cost of drums has creased the price of oil ¼c. per pound 11¾c. per pound, drums, spot. Tankca were unchanged at 10¼c. per pound, N York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Offers of crude were sca and light sales were reported at 20c. pound, tankcars, mills, f.o.b. Virgi against earlier trading at 19¼c. pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southea The government sold peanuts to produ 34 tankcars of oil last week. Refined was scarce and firm and unchanged 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New Yo delivery.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet, steady. Refined was unchanged at 17c. 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New Yo prompt delivery and 16¾c. for futures

Soybean—Crude oil closed steady l week. Trading was limited. Prices we irregular, closing at 10⅝c. per pou tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August delive sales at 10½c., September and 10 asked, October-December. Refined sa oil was steady at 13⅜c. per pound, ta cars, New York delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil d ing June totaled 3,570 tankcars, agai 3,206 in May and 3,373 in June last ye Total consumption for 9 months duri the current season (October-June) amou ed to 31,756 tankcars, compared with 3 603 during the same period a year a Visible supply at the end of June was e mated at 7,258 tankcars, against 8,905 May and 8,220, June, last year.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futu on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankc (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Augus follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound— High	Low	Close
September	9	10.61	10.50	10.48@10.
October	5	10.30	10.25	10.20@10.
December	9	10.40	10.18	10.18S
March	5	10.50	10.20	10.24@10.
May	3	10.50	10.33	10.25@10.

Total sales, 31 contracts.

Tung—Trading was limited to an oc sional tanker. Market remained steady prevailing quotations. Tankcars were fered at 28c. per pound, New York, pron delivery. Drums ranged from 29½c. 30½c. per pound, depending upon qua tity. Domestic oil was generally quoted 27¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was reported lig and spotty for domestic delivery, while port inquiry was inactive. Prices we without change and fairly steady for grades. Choice white was more or l nominal at 5⅛c. per pound, tankcars, livered; yellow was unchanged at 3¼ house, 3c. and brown, 2½c., same basis.

Lard—Futures were firmer and up fr tionally. Cash lard was higher at 12 per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard sto

—Continued on page

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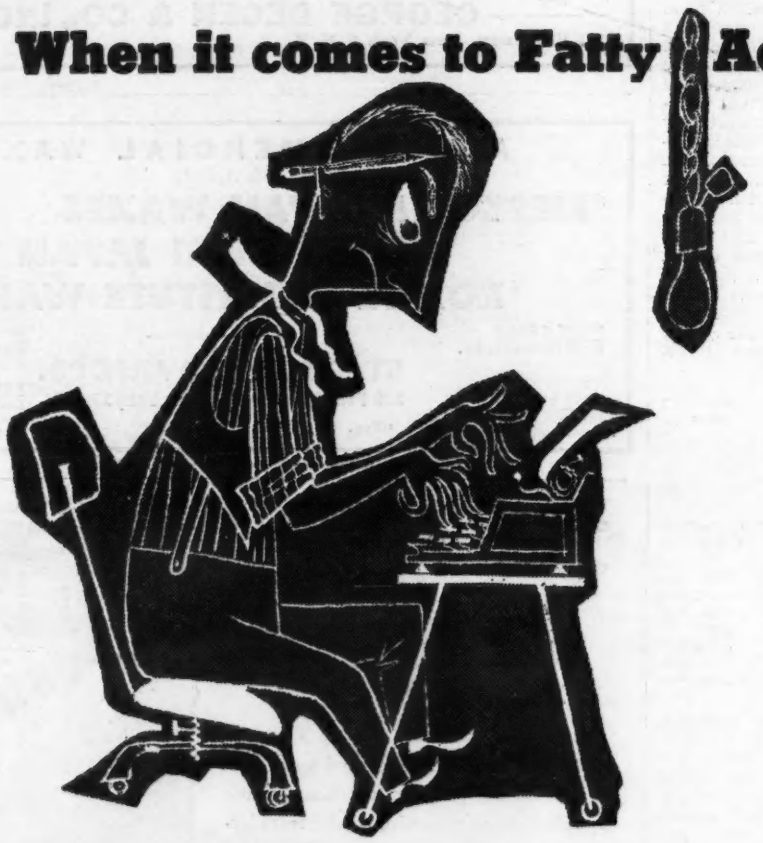

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ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS: 4—Buflovac 42" x 120", 42" x 90", 32" x 90", 32" x 72", complete stainless steel accessories; 1—American 36" x 120", complete stainless steel accessories.

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4—J. H. Day, type B, 14"x36", 3 roll Roller Mills, roller bearings, water cooled, chain drive. High speed.
2—Raymond Screen Mills, #0A with monel hammers, also #00.
1—20 gal. S.P. jacketed Mixer, dbl. sigma blades, m.d.
3—Oliver Vacuum Filters, incl. 6'x6' acid proof, 11'6"x14', 11'6"x8'.
2—Stainless Horizontal 13,500 gal. Welded Agitated Tanks.
1—Williams 5 roll High Side Pulverizer with air separation motors, complete.
3—Ance 4'x9' Chilling Rolls; 2—5'x6'6", complete.
3—Laboratory Roller Mills, 5"x12", 6"x14".
3—B&J Rotary Cutters—1—#2, 1 #1, 15 H.P.; 1—anti-friction bearings 3 H.P.
1—2000 gal. rubber-lined horiz. Tank
1—Unused 24x20" Jeffrey Type B Hammer Mill.
4—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 5', 6'
36—S/S Jacketed Kettles, up to 1000 gal., some agitated.
17—S/S Vert & Horiz., open & closed Storage Tanks, up to 2000 gal.

10—Anderson Duo Expellers, each with Tempering Apparatus and 50 H.P. A.C. Motors. Very favorably priced.

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OVER A QUARTER CENTURY SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

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BArclay 7-0600 CABLE ADDRESS EQUIPMENT, N.Y.

OLDEST AND LARGEST DEALER IN REBUILT PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Open Top Kettle, Series EL, 300 gals. cap.

1—Combustion Engineering Stainless Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 500 gals., 300 PSI.
1—Patterson Stainless Steel Autoclave, 200 gals. cap., 225 lbs. pressure.
1—Fletcher Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, 40" Perforated Basket.
2—A. T. & M. Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuges, 48" Imperforated Baskets.
1—Fletcher 48" Centrifuge, Bronze Perforated Basket with Motor.
4—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.
1—Oliver Homogenous Lead Filter, 8' x 8'.
1—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Closed Delivery, 3" Frames, 35 Chambers.
3—Shriver 24" x 24" Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Presses, Closed Delivery, 35 Chambers each.
1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter, 12-16" Leaves, 28 sq. ft.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 400 gals.

1—Stainless Steel Crystallizing Tank, 6,000 gals.

2—Sperry Cast Iron Filter Presses, 24" x 24", Closed Delivery, 30 Chambers.
1—Shriver 42" Evedur Plate & Frame Filter Press, 40 Chambers, Closed Delivery.
1—Shriver 24" x 24" Cast Iron Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 3 Eye, 23 Chambers.
1—Struthers Wells "Northmaster" Mixer, 50 gals. working cap., 100 gals. total cap.
3—J. H. Day Jacketed Powder Mixers, 800 lbs. each, with 5 HP Gear Head Motors.
5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers.
1—Simpson 18" Lab. Intensive Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Double Arm Mixer, Sigma Blade, 9 gals. cap.
1—Raymond 10" Lab. Air Separator with ½ HP Motor.
1—Buffalo Steel Pressure Tank, 10,000 gals. cap., 125 PSI, ASME Coded.
1—Acme Stainless Steel Storage Tank with Coils, 12,000 gals. cap.
1—Steel Rubber Lined Storage Tank, 4,500 gals. cap.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!
Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

4—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20—42"x 42" shelves with condensers.
1—Pfaudler 1000 gallon closed, glass-lined Tank.
2—Pfaudler 1000 gallon glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Hersey 4'x26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Hersey 3'x26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
2—Eimco 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
1—Williams "Super Titan" 5 Roll Mill, complete with accessories and motors.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10'x50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Link Belt steel 3'10"x14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.
4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 4½'x16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
1—Shriver 36"x36" cast iron Filter Press P&F, 46 chambers, closed delivery.
3—Sharples P16 Monel & Stainless Steel, Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 Stainless Steel.

JUST PURCHASED

3—Eimco 3'x1' totally enclosed, Rotary Vacuum Filters, 316 Stainless Steel.
1—F. L. Smidth 4'x30' Rotary Kiln, ½" shell, welded construction.
1—F. L. Smidth 4'x24' Rotary Kiln, ⅜" shell, welded construction.
1—Allis Chalmers 5'x5' steel lined Ball Mill, scoop feed.
2—Chicago Pneumatic 14"x7" Vacuum Pumps.
1—Thropp 18"x50" 2 Roll Mill, motor driven with 75 HP slip-ring motor.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter with 36 S.S. covered leaves.
1—#7 Sweetland Filter with 27 leaves.
3—#42 Rotex Sifters 40"x84" double deck Screens.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gallon, Type JEM, double arm, jacketed Mixer, 50 HP motor.

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A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

BRILL FILLS THE BILL! Write, wire or phone us for complete information

JUST PURCHASED

2—450 gal. Monel Tanks with monel pipe coils.

1—Stainless Steel single pipe cooler, 2" pipe, 8 sections each 10' long x 10 pipes high.

1—Chicago DS5 Centrifugal Pump, 6" x 5", 40 HP 3/60/220 motor, 1000 GPM-86'.

1—Stainless Steel shell & tube heat exchanger, 160 sq. ft.

1—12,000 gal. Vertical St. St. Tank, with coils.

1—Stainless Steel Tank, 16,000 gal., Horiz.

2—Alsop SD-12-WR-30 Stainless Steel (T316) Filters.

3—5' dia. x 50' Stainless Steel Columns or Extraction Towers, baffle plate type.

1—Baker Perkins #14—JEM Universal Mixer, 50 gal. working cap., vacuum cover; jacketed; 50 HP motor.

3—13 gal. Stainless Steel (T347) Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels, 700# int. pr., 50# jkt. pr.

1—Stainless Steel Pressure Vessel, 600# WP, T304, 18" dia. x 9'4" L. (86 gal.).

LIQUIDATING

AT MARION, IND. Horizontal welded steel tanks: (2) 10,500 gal., (2) 11,300 gal., (4) 12,700 gal. (1) Ermold 8-wide Automatic Labeling Machine. (1) Steel shell and tube heat exchanger, 1000 sq. ft.

AT NORFOLK, VA. 3 Horizontal welded steel tanks Lastiglas lined, 5800 gal., also (2) 6600 gal. & (1) 3500 gal. Vertical, open top, flat bottom, Lastiglas lined.

FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. Turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

5—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

50—Stainless Steel Tanks—15, 30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 260, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 12,000, 16,000 gal.

30—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330, 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

2—450 gal. St. St. Jktd. Agit. closed Processing Kettles.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Stainless Steel Packed Columns, 8", 12" and 24" dia.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

8—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanges, 400, 368, 160, 70, 55, 40 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel. 30 HP Motor.

5—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

1—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

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1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

BARGAINS IN GOOD USED EQUIPMENT

3—Autoclaves, 50 Gal. Chrome-Vanadium, Jack., 2000# W.P.
10—Shriver & Sperry Filters, 12" to 30".
2—Sperry 18" Jack. Filter Presses.
3—Sweetland #5 S.S. and #12 Bzo. Leaves.
1—Read 75 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer—40 H.P.
2—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixers—15 H.P.
8—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 100 to 2000#.
3—Roball Sifters, 20" x 48" to 40" x 120".
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers, 6 to 17 Shelves.
3—Stokes RD-3 & DD-2 Tablet Mach.
1—G. L. Vac. Receiver, 250 Gal.
3—A1. Bubble Cap Columns, 27" & 36".
1—Robinson #1212 Rotary Cutter.
5—Hor. S.S. Tanks, 2500 to 16,000 Gals.
8—Jack. S.S. Kettles, 125 to 300 Gals.
1—Bird 48" Sus. S.S. Centrifuge M.D.
1—Portable Conveyor 24" x 33' Centers.

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5 x15' Rotary Kiln brick lined complete.
Vulcan 8'x80' Rotary Kiln 20 HP.
Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42"
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers, apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers, Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" Iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

100 gal. Stainless closed Jack. Agit. Kettle.
2000 gal. type 304 Stainless vert. Tank
Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
250 gal. Jacketed Copper Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
250 gal. vert. Copper Jack Kettle.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5' MD.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Stokes #280, 4" dia. Preform Machine.
Anderson RB Expeller 20 HP Motor.
Sly Dust Collector, 242 sq. ft., complete.
3—Buffalo Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 5 H.P.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 4".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packers.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

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Mills: Lehman 4 roll water cooled 12x33.
Paint Mixers: O&T, Kestner & Hecht, Day.
Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
Pwdr. Mixers: ribbon, tumbler, 50 to 3000#.
Dough Mixers: sgt. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto, semi
Baker Perkins Mixers, style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

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2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers, Practically Brand New
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15 and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 14"x40"
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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DISTILLATION UNIT w/bronze Condensors.
TANKS—Storage to 50000 gal A pressure, 125#, 1700 gal.
KETTLES—2500 gal., steel, 250 ga jacketed, Aluminum.
MILLS—Hardinge Conical 5 & 6' x Ball, 7' x 48", w/motors.
HAMMER MILLS—Wms LGI, Reg. GA 30, Jeffrey 24x36, B-2, w/m
MOTORS & GEAR MOTORS — tional to 75 HP, stock.
BLOWERS—Pressure, Spencer, 470 32 oz.; 1200 cfm 16 oz.; Exhau to 60000 cpm.
SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 deck. Vibrex 4x12—4 deck.
JAW CRUSHERS—8½ x 14½, 9 x 11 x 26, 18 x 36.
FILTER PRESSES—24, 30, 42 sq w/open & closed delivery.
PUMPS—Centrifugal Olivite, Wort 2" & 2½", w/motors. Request
AGITATORS, NEW, PORTABLE—¼ to 5 HP.
BOILERS—10 HP gas, 200 HP, 150 Economic Type w/stoker.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMEN

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 300 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buffovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
10—Tanks, 9'9"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
3—French Oil Mill Lard Cookers.
1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGC, 125 gph., with 5 HP, 3 phase Motor—like new.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed on bottom.
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ HP totally enclosed mot Draver Feeder.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', plete with Drive & Press—latest model.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone L
1—Patterson Ball Mill, steam jacketed, 36"x42"
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27"
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 700 gal. cap.
3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils for molasses.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agita
1—300 gal. Double Arm Mixer—jacketed.

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LIQUIDATION

Catalyst Division of Chemical Plant Equipment Taken Out of Production Location Connecticut

DOUBLE DRUM DRYER
42" x 120", complete with 15 H.P. vari-drive, S/S conveyor and hood.

(3) Stokes Vacuum Shelf Dryers 15-16 & 19 shelves.
Nash Hytor Vacuum Pump, type H4 15 H.P. splash proof motor.
Stokes Surface Condenser.
Lydon Double Door Dryer, 4 truck, steam heated controls.
(2) Air compressors 10 x 8, 20 H. P. motor with receivers.
(2) Sharples Super Centrifuges, one not used, Type M-35-32-8C2.
Worthington Compressor, 3½ x 4.
Autoclave Direct fired, 1 gal. 800 P.S.I.G. Agitated, ¾ H.P. explosion proof motor.
Rotary Furnace 32" x 60".
Laboratory consisting of tables, stills, precision ovens, hydraulic press, scales, etc.

(2) United Oliver Sweetland Filters #5, bowl S/S lined, leaves S/S.

Filterpress Sperry 18"—10 steam heated chambers, closed delivery, cast iron.
(3) Shriver 18" Filterpress, wood plates and frames.
(1) Shriver 12" Filterpress, wood plates and frames.
(3) Shriver 24" Filterpress, wood plates and frames.
Bucket Elevator 17" centers 4" x 7" Buckets, steel housing.
Creasey Ice Breaker.
Conkey Crane, 1 ton, 20' span.
Root Connersvile Blower, type AF.
Wood Tanks, 500 to 4000 gals.
Steel Tanks, 500 to 4000 gals.
Some lead & brick lined, some agitated with coils.

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FMC CUTS PRICES DRASTICALLY ON OVERSTOCKED EQUIPMENT— SAVE MORE THAN HALF ON FILTER PRESSES, PEBBLE MILLS, OTHER DESIRABLE EQUIPMENT.

FILTER PRESSES

No.	Make	Size	Contracts	Pl.	Fr.	Chambers	Feed	Delivery	Closing
2	Sperry	36"	Aluminum	1"	1¼"	33	Bottom	Closed	Hydraulic
2	Shriver	36"	Rubber-C.I.	1¼"	1½"	34	Bottom	Closed	Gear & Pinion
1	Sperry	36"	Cast Iron	1"	1½"	34	Top	Closed	Ratchet Gear
10	Shriver	32"	Cast Iron	1"	1½"	48	Side	Open	Hand Wheel
3	Shriver	30"	Cast Iron	1"	1"	30	Top Side	Open	Hand Wheel
2	Shriver	30"	Cast Iron	Recessed		37	Center	Open	
1	Sperry	30"	Aluminum	1"	1¾"	34	Top Corner	Closed	Hydraulic
1	Shriver	18"	Aluminum	1"	1"	10	Bottom Side	Closed	Hand Wheel
2	Perrin	12"	Bronze	¾"	1"	7	Bottom Side	Closed	Hand Wheel
1	Shriver	12"	Bronze	½"	¾"	9	Bottom Side	Closed	Hand Wheel

PEBBLE MILLS

No.	Make	Size	Lined	Drive	Motor
3	International	8' x 8'	Buhrstone	Direct	50 HP
4	Patterson	6' x 8'	Silex	T.&L.P.D.	.....
1	Patterson	4' x 8'	Buhrstone	T.&L.P.D.	.....
2	Patterson	6' x 6'	Silex	Direct	25 HP
1	Patterson	5' x 7'6"	Porcelain	T.&L.P.D.	.....
3	Abbe	4'6" x 5'	Buhrstone	T.&L.P.D.	.....
1	Patterson	40" x 48"	Silex	T.&L.P.D.	.....
1	Patterson	30" x 42"	Porcelain	T.&L.P.D.	.....

Terrific Reductions on entire stock of standard HAMMER MILLS by Raymond, Mikro, Williams, Gruendler, Jay Bee, Gump, etc., for horse powers up to 100. All in splendid condition.

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GUARANTEED EQUIPMENT
IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

54"—4 roll RAYMOND MILL
COMPLETE UNIT
LIKE NEW

AUTOCLAVES—2,000 gal., 200 PSI.
BARATTE—Xanthate, 100 gal.
BLENDER—310 cu. ft. jackt'd.
CENTRIFUGE—40" Fletcher, SS.
CENTRIFUGE—40" Tolhurst, steel.
COMPRESSOR—637 CFM, 125 PSI.
COMPRESSOR — Fuller C80, single stage.
CONDENSER—Scraper, Aluminum.
CONVEYOR—Apron, 34' cc., 36".
DIGESTER—3900 gal., jk'td. ASME.
DRYER—Conveyor, 24" x 28'9".
DRYER—Drum, 5' x 6' Atmos.
DRYER—Drum, 24" x 20" SS.
DRYER—Vac., Stokes 59AB.
DRYER—Louisville, 6' x 35' steam tube.
DUST COLLECTOR—4700 CFM Buell Stainless Steel.
ELEVATORS—Bucket, all sizes.
FILTER—Press, 36" Cl 36 chambers.
FILTER—Vac., 8' x 12' Feinc.
FILTER—Rotary, 8' x 10' Oliver.
FILTER—Rotary, 11'6" x 18' Oliver.
FILTER—#12 Sweetland.
HEAT EXCHANGER—1035 sq. ft., 4 pass, 250 PSI.
HEAT EXCHANGER—5,740 sq. ft., chrome-moly.
HYDRAULIC UNITS—13.5 GPM @ 1000 PSI.
KETTLE—400 gal. Pfaudler.
KILN—8' x 125' x ⅝".
KILN—7' x 160' x ⅝".
KILN—5' x 67' x 5/16".
KILN—4' x 30' x ⅜".
KILN—310-16 Roto-Louvre.
MILLS—Ball, 6' x 8'.
MILL—Raymond, 50", 5 roll.
MIXER—L. B. 2' x 12', Pug.
MIXER—3900 gal., jacketed.
MIXER—Powder, 2190 cu. ft.
MIXER—Paddle, 140 cu. ft.
PULVERIZER—Raymond #1 Automatic.
REACTOR—3000 gal., SS clad.
REBOILER—2200 sq. ft., 40 PSI.
STILL—Copper, 600 gal.
TANK—1300 gal. Pfaudler.
TANK—1300 gal., 5' x 9' x ¾" ASME 250 PSI.
TANK—1350 gal., vert., 78" x 5' ASME.
TANK—12000 gal., 8' x 32'.
TANK—15000 gal., 10'6" x 23'.
TANK—30000 gal., 10' x 47', 50 PSI, ASME.
TANK—135000 gal., 30' x 26'.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 74

in Chicago totaled 58,427,020 pounds, July 31, compared with 93,091,920 pounds, July 1 and 89,468,580 pounds, July 31, last year.

Tallow—Moderate volume of business was reported for domestic account, chiefly from small buyers. Soapers showed little interest in replacements. Prices were unchanged and generally steady. Bleachable fancy was held at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4¼c.; special, 4c. and No. 1, 3⅞c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod — Business continued slow. Shipments were reported unsettled and nominal at 8¼c. per pound, drums, exdock. Spot stocks also were inactive and nominal at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Trading locally was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged and easy. Light pressed oil was quoted at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined, 11.2c. per pound, same basis. Buying interest in crude menhaden oil continued to lag. Quotations were nominal at 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf coast. Fishing was reported good on the Atlantic coast, and fair in the Gulf.

Los Angeles.—Trading continued slow. Crude tuna oil was available 5¼c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, 5c. per pound, f.o.b. San Diego. No buying or selling interest was noted at the start of the sardine season in Monterey and San Francisco Bay areas and no fishing operations were underway. British Columbian herring oil quotations were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, with interest lagging.

Fatty Acids

Consumers have stepped up demand for deliveries against former orders. New business was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Oleic and stearic acids were well held, reflecting the steadiness in tallow. Vegetable fatty acid were maintained at former levels.

A FEW OF 10,000 STOCK ITEMS

Immediately Available

1—Buflovak 32" x 52" atmospheric double drum drier, complete.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36" vaccuum double drum drier.
1—Hersey monel rotary drier, 3' x 24'
1—Buflovak 20 shelf drier, 2 doors, 60" x 80" shelves.
1—Buflovak 17 shelf drier, single door, 40" x 44".
2—Devine 13 & 9 shelf drier, 40" x 43".
3—750 gallon stainless 316 agitated and coiled reactors.
1—250 gallon stainless 316 agitated and coiled reactor.
1—12,750 gallon stainless 316 vertical storage tank.
1—2200 gallon stainless clad jacketed and agitated kettle.
2—W & P 125 gallon jacketed double arm sigma mixers.

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WOrth 4-8130

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—The government program of moving cottonseed meal into the drought area in Texas continued to tie up offerings from the states of Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama and most of Georgia. Supplies from the above named states are still tight, with the possible exception of Georgia, where there is some old process meal available at the government price. It is still unknown as to what exact tonnage will eventually be available for shipment into the drought area. New crop offerings are beginning to circulate and in south Georgia prices for August new crop are quoted at $60.50 and $65.50 per ton. The government price still applies on old crop meal.

Commodity Credit Corporation, New Orleans office reported sales of 25,055 tons cottonseed meal for the week ended July 31 and allocations of 31,377 tons to drought relief. Total sales of 322,299, tons of meal were made at the reduced price announced April 21 and 130,518 tons were allocated to drought relief. CCC still held 307,819 tons of the 1,194,489 tons tended to that agency by crushers in the cotton producing area.

Linseed Meal—Market easier, declining about $1 per ton, due slackened demand and increased offerings.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal began to show a little weakness last week after climbing steadily for several weeks because of lighter production and improved demand. Demand dried up at the higher levels. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was lower at $58 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for August delivery, September-December was priced at $58.50 a ton. Expeller meal for prompt shipment was quoted around $63.50 a ton, bulk. Shipping direction continued brisk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	12,360,000	14,580,000
Since Sept. 1	527,520,000	528,560,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The market continued firm and supplies hard to locate. Old process meal was quoted at $71 per ton sacked Georgia points for immediate shipment. Solvent meal was held at $66, same basis.

Soybean Meal—Soybean meal was easier and ranged from $63 to $64 per ton, bulk, Decatur, with buying interest limited. Forty-one percent hydraulic meal was available at $78. Carolina points f.o.b. mills. Supplies were ample and buyers continued to purchase only immediate requirements.

Waxes

Carnauba—Lack of consuming interest in replacements, continued to unsettle this market. Prices of spot stocks were easier and off 1c. to 3c. per pound as to grade. Stocks were not heavy on spot, but weak holders were pressing for business. Replacements from Brazil continued firm and the cost was above spot quotations. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.08 to $1.09 per pound and refined dropped to $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, depending upon quantity. Yellow was lower at $1.34 to $1.36 per pound, same basis. Chalky and No. 2, North country, were off 1c. for ton lots. Chalky was scarce and nominal at $1.04 to $1.05, per pound and North country No. 2, $1.13 per pound, as to quantity.

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Mikro SH, ISI, 4TH.
3-roll Mills: Day, high and slow speed.
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft. jktd.
Dry Granulator: Stokes 43A, 1 hp.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 322 gal., st. steel.
Mixer: Colton #6 stain. steel, 5 hp.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Mixers: Abbe Lenart S.S., 10 and 100 gal.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Hammer Mill: Prater 50 hp. type 9DS.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x81" Rotex, 18x48" Selectro.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.
Pony Mixers: Day 15 and 40 gal., 2-speed.
Vacuum Pans: 36" Rogers, 25 gal. Stokes, S.S.

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Paterson 50-lb. Conical Blender—Jacketed and motorized.
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250-gal. Pfaudler closed top Tanks.
Abbe 15-gal. Porcelain Jar Mill.

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Have a one-man business handling raw materials in carload lots and chemicals. Would like to join party similarly situated. A mutual tieup should reduce overhead for both plus other advantages. OPD 949.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes automatic tube filler and closer 16 tube-capacity—¼ oz. to 2½ oz.—practically new—Whittemore, 161 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 15, Massachusetts.

Tanks Lastiglas—Glass Lined, One piece welded construction, 85 barrel to 220 barrel. Excellent condition. Bargain prices. E. Keller 2930 W. Davison, Detroit 6, Mich. Phone: TO. 9-6200

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 938.

Flaker—cooling type for flaking rosin. Give complete information and lowest cash price. Mooney Chemicals, Inc., 2271 Scranton Road, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers. Rotary and batch Dryers, Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles, Distilling apparatus, Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 13-18 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

Chemical Plant or machinery wanted, including pressure vessels, centrifuges, rotary and vacuum dryers, filter presses, a continuous filter, chill roll dryer, steel and stainless steel tanks, mixing equipment packaging and wrapping units. Please advise. OPD 939.

EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES

Export opportunity—Old established, financially strong firm specializing exclusively in exports for 45 years with agents in all important markets wishes to add one more line or special item to introduce in Latin America, Europe, Asia, Far East. OPD 955.

FACILITIES OFFERED

We have available to serve you, units for processing vegetable oils. Kettle bodying of oils under reduced pressures, solvent extraction units, hydraulic expression refining equipment and ample storage for crude or finished oils. OPD 951.

FACILITIES WANTED

Manufacturing plant wanted equipped with steel jacketed mixing tanks; steam is necessary. Location Metropolitan New York City area OPD 950.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale—50,000 elastic sugar barrel linings—51" x 34"—surplus stock in perfect condition. Will sell all or part, (minimum lots of 10,000) subject to prior sale. Attractively priced. RUtherford 2-6006, Ext. 41.

For sale: 25 carboys formic acid 90% at 15c.; 100 lbs. Am. zirconyl carbonate solution at 15c.; 460 lbs. zirconium acetate soln. at 15c.; 700 lbs. barium peroxide at 10c.; 416 lbs. ceremul A at 5c.; 40 lbs. ester gum 6S at 10c.; 100 lbs. nevillac 10' at 25c.; 320 lbs. nevillac TS at 40c.; 288 lbs. polyco 329 at 12c.; all FOB Elizabethport, N. J. Net Cash. OPD 956.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 954.

Potassium sulfite wanted in pilot plant quantities. OPD 953.

PLANTS WANTED

Our organization is interested in acquiring small well-established ethical pharmaceutical manufacturing company. Please reply to OPD 952.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted: Chemist experienced in formulation of coatings and adhesives. Excellent opportunity with established concern in North Jersey. Write giving experience and personal history. OPD 947.

Salesman wanted—Experienced heavy chemicals salesman for Northeast territory to represent large and reliable manufacturer in business over 50 years. Degree in chemistry desirable but not essential. Write OPD 948 care of Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter to arrange personal interview. Give qualifications in full; all replies held in strict confidence; our men have been advised of this ad.

POSITIONS WANTED

Industrial lacquer formulator wishes position in Metropolitan area, 28 years experience. OPD 942.

SERVICES OFFERED

Test Panels, steel or aluminum reclaimed for $3.35 per hundred up to size 6 x 12 inch. Your panels returned free of rust and in excellent condition for use without sanding. Satisfaction Guaranteed. The Makit Company, Box 146, Station B, Toledo, Ohio.

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• By-Products Recovered
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CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
48-40 LAWRENCE ST., Flushing 54, N.Y.
INdependence 1-4100

Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Yellow dock root bls	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves bls	lb	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots. tins	oz	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII. dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs c l, dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd dms	lb.	.26	—
solution 50% dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs.		5.50	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.10	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.85	—
tech., fused dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.10	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.60	—
gran. fib dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10 60	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11 00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	5.25	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11	—
E. of Continental Divide, dlvd.,	lb.	.11¼	—
W. of Continental Divide, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Naphthalene, liquid, 8%, Zn. dms, frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
30%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo.	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton, lots	lb.	.39	—
Zinc sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt, alld	100 lbs.	7.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.90	9.90
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	6.90	—
36%, Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10 00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib. dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent fib., dms. less than 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms. c.l.	lb.	25½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.26	.41½
normal dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	—
5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.03⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.05	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride cns. works	lb.	7.25	11.50
Nitrate, dms. ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16½	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

AIChE Outlines Agenda

—Continued from page 7

will be presented by R. R. Hughes, A. E. Handlos, H. D. Evans and R. L. Maycock, Shell Development Company. The following papers are also scheduled for presentation:—"The Precision of Mass Spectrometer Analyses of Carburetted Water Gas," by W. Volk, Hydrocarbon Research, Inc.; "Development of a New Equation of State for Gases," by J. J. Martin and Yu-Chun Hou, University of Michigan, and "Liquid-Vapor Phase Behavior of Methane-Ethane Mixtures," by O. T. Bloomer, D. C. Gami, I. P. Patel, E. C. Kovacic and J. D. Parent, Institute of Gas Technology.

"Chemical Engineering Fundamentals—Transport Properties," will be the symposium topic for technical session No. 5 on September 15. J. L. Franklin will preside. The following papers will be presented:—"Intermolecular Forces and Their Properties of Gases," by R. B. Bird, J. O. Hirschfelder and C. F. Curtiss, University of Wisconsin; "Thermal Diffusion in Liquids," by H. G. Drickamer and W. M. Rutherford, University of Illinois; "Estimation of Diffusion Coefficients for Gases and Vapors," C. R. Wilke and C. Y. Lee, University of California, and "Diffusion Coefficients for Hydrocarbons n-Hexane and n-Heptane in Air," by W. G. Schlinger, H. H. Reamer and B. H. Sage, California Institute of Technology.

Other Papers Planned

Technical session No. 6, which will be held simultaneously with session No. 5, will have E. B. Chiswell presiding. The papers to be presented are:—"Separation of Individual Rare Earths by Liquid Extraction From Multicomponent Monazite Rare Earth Nitrates," by J. Bochinski, M. Smutz and F. H. Spedding, Iowa State College; "Steam Pyrolysis of Ethane," by R. A. Carpenter and F. C. Fowler, Midwest Research Institute; "Hyperforming," by Clyde Berg, Union Oil Company of California, and "The Catalytic Polyforming of Shale Oil," by Lloyd Berg, L. G. Mayfield, H. A. Saner and R. L. Crecelius, Montana State College.

The following technical session, No. 7, will be on "Chemical Engineering Fundamentals—Transport Properties," with M. Souders, jr., presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Thermal Conductivity of Gases at Moderate Pressures," by LeRoy A. Bromley, "The Thermal Conductivity of Liquid Hydrocarbons at Low Temperatures," by R. T. Ellington, jr.; J. D. Parent and Ralph E. Peck, Institute of Gas Technology, and "The Viscosity of Vapor Mixtures of Hydrogen Peroxide and Water," by C. N. Satterfield, R. L. Wentworth and S. T. Demetriades, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Meeting on Fundamentals

The next session will be held simultaneously with session No. 7 and will be on "Chemical Engineering Fundamentals—Applied Thermodynamics." W. K. Lacey will preside. The following papers will be presented:—"Phase Equilibria in Systems With Supercritical Ethylene," by D. B. Todd and J. C. Elgin, Princeton University; "Vapor-Liquid Phase Equilibria in Hydrogen Chloride—Ethane," by J. W. Ashley and G. M. Brown, Northwestern Technological Institute; "The Heats of Vaporization of A Binary Mixture," by D. W. Schroeder and W. C. Edmister, Carnegie Institute of Technology, and "The Integral Isoboric Heat of Vaporization of Methanol-Benzene Mixtures," by J. A. Tallmadge, D. W. Schroeder, W. C. Edmister and L. N. Canjar, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

The program on September 16 will open with technical session No. 9, a symposium on ion exchange, with N. R. Amundson presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Fundamental Factors in Ion Exchange Process Design," by W. C. Bauman, Dow Chemical Company; "Mixed Bed Deionization at High Flow Rates," by J. R. Caddell and R. L. Moison, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; "A Practical Separation Yttrium Group Rare Earths from Gadolinite by Ion Exchange," by F. H. Spedding and J. E. Powell, Iowa State College; "Continuous Countercurrent Ion Adsorption and Stripping Using Ion-Exchange Resins," by W. W. Koenig, A. L. Babb and Joseph L. McCarthy, University of Washington, and "General Numerical Solution for Solid Diffusion in Fixed Beds," by J. B. Rosen, Princeton University.

Added Papers Scheduled

Technical session No. 10, which will be held simultaneously with session No. 9, will have C. R. Nelson presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Heat Transfer and Flow Friction Characteristics of Porous Media," by J. E. Coppage and A. L. London, Stanford University; "Heat Transfer to Granular Materials—Settled Beds Moving Downward over Horizontal Tubes," by J. T. Moody, R. L. Pigford and A. N. Copeland, Humble Oil & Refining Company; "Natural Convection Heat Transfer at Reduced Pressures," by J. R. Kyte, A. J. Madden and Edgar L. Piret, University of Minnesota, and "Free Convection Mass Transfer at Vertical Plates," C. R. Wilke, C. W. Tobias and Morris Eisenberg, University of California.

Ion exchange will feature the symposium of the next session, with T. Vermeulen presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Engineering Evaluation of Moving and Fixed Bed Ion Exchange Processes," by N. K. Heister, R. K. Cohen and R. C. Phillips, Stanford Research Institute; "Hydroxide Cycle Operations With Strongly Basic Anion Exchange Resins," by R. M. Wheaten, Dow Chemical Company; "Countercurrent Ion Exchange with Gross Components, I—In an Equilibrium Stage Contactor," by Messrs. Heister, Phillips and Cohen; "Ion Exchange Equilibria of Sodium Chloride, Potassium-Chloride, Water and "Dowex 50,'" by J. A. Whitcombe, J. T. Banchero and R. R. White, University of Michigan; "Experimental Investigations of Ion Exchange Mechanisms in Fixed Beds by Means of an Asymptotic Solution," by L. Lapidus and J. B. Rosen, Princeton University.

Technical session No. 12, which will be held simultaneously with session No. 11, will have C. G. Lindquist presiding. The following papers will be presented:—"Liquid Films in Viscous Flow," by Melbourne L. Jackson, University of Colorado; "Factors Affecting Gas Recirculation and Particle Expansion in Spray Drying," by J. A. Buckham and R. W. Moulton, Universtiy of Washington; "Absorption of Hydrochloric Acid in a Wetter-Wall Absorber," by C. J. Dobratz, R. J. Moore, R. D. Barnard and R. H. Meyer, Dow Chemical Company, and "A General Graphical Method for Four-Component Extraction Design," by John E. Powers, University of California.

Devoe Reports Promotions

Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has announced the appointment of Charles B. Moore as manager of the newly-created industrial maintenance division of the company, with headquarters in Louisville, Ky. A. R. O'Neal, formerly Devoe eastern district sales manager, has been named eastern manager of the new division. At the same time, it was announced that E. F. O'Callaghan has been named eastern district sales manager for Devoe.

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HAnover 2-6970 EST. 1925

Advertisers Index

Aceto Chemical Co., Inc. 78
Agricultural Chemicals Service Co. 45
Alsek, Albert, Inc. 25
Alsibemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 72
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 73
Aluminum Import Corp. 38
American Firstoline Corp. 40
American Zinc Sales Co. 83
Amplex Chemical Co., Inc. 42

Baird, J. M., Company 56
Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 20
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barcan, Irving, Co. 76
Barclay Chemical Co. 43
Barrett Division 48
Bay Chemical Company, Div. Morton Salt Co. 38
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 57
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 40
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 59
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc. 38
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 84
Brill Equipment Co. 75
Brode Corp., The 74
Bromund, E. A., Company 72
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 67

Calco Chemical Division 15
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div. Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 56
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 28, 80
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 77
Chemical Service Corp. 78
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 80
Chemsol, Incorporated 68
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 36
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 51
Coal Chemical Sales Div. United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries 50
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 36
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 41
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 75
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 62
Corn Products Refining Co. 54
Coupe, Robert A. 40
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 70

Degen, George, & Co., Inc. 73
Devold, Peder, Oil Co., Inc. 61
Diamond Alkali Co., Organic Chemicals Div. 44
Dickerson Company 44
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 63
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 74
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 63
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 68
Dow Chemical Co. 14
Drew, E. F., & Co., Inc. 12
Drum Parts, Inc. 47
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. 61
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 65
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. 1

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 39, 40
Emery Industries, Inc. 11
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 76
Erie Casein Dryers 73

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 42
Filtrol Corp. 36
Fine Organics, Inc. 56
First Machinery Corp. 77
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 67
Freeport Sulphur Co. 45
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 67
Frosst, Chas E., & Co. 58
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills 45

Gane & Ingram, Inc. 56
Gane's Chemical Works 58
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 75
Glycerine Producers Association 19
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 16, 54
Gross, A., & Company 74

Hamilton Laboratories, Inc. 63
Hardesty, W. C., Co. 73
Hardesty Chemical Div., W. C. Hardesty Co., Inc. 70
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 77
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd. 45
Hercules Powder Co. 63, 69
Heyden Chemical Corp. 30
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 52
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 61
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 67

Indoil Chemical Co. 36
Inland Alkaloid Company 53
Inland Steel Company 49
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc. 79

Jasper Machinery Co. 77

Kelco Company 66
Koch, W. Walter, Co. 51
Kolon Trading Co., Inc. 50, 72
Koppers Company, Inc. 49

Lawler Company 76
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 55
Lever Brothers Company 54
Loeb, H., & Son 76
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 77

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co. 45
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 76
Magna Manufacturing Co., Inc. 42
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 67
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 6, 70
Mathieu, A. H., & Co. 40
Maywood Chemical Works 59
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 53
Meer Corporation 65
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Michigan Chemical Corp. 23, 55
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 72
Millmaster Chemical Corp. 80
Montrose Chemical Co. 16
Munn, W. A., & Co. 61
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 51

National Chlorophyll & Chemical Co. 54
National Lead Co. 21
National Milk Sugar Co. 63
Natural Products Refining Co. 51
Neuberg, William D., Co. 42
Neville Company 80
New Jersey Zinc Company 71
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 76
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 44, 55
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 27
North Jersey Refining Co. 72
Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. 61

Ohio-Apex, Inc. 70
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 38
Old Dutch Mustard Co. 66
Orbis Products Corp. 66
Oronite Chemical Co. 43
Osborn, C. J., Co. 71

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pan American Chemicals Division, Pan American Refining Corp. 69
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 72
Penick, S. B., & Co. 64
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. 18
Penola Oil Co. 47
Perry Equipment Corp. 76
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Wax Division 32
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 57
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 35
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. 42
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 37
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 37
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 22
Polak's Frutal Works 68
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 64
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 54
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10
Purocaine, Inc. 56
Pyramid Chemical Co. 51

Raney Catalyst Co. 42
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 45
Reheis Company, Inc. 63
Reinhart Chemical Corp. 50
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 80
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 63
River Plate Corp. 59
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 80
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 68
Roussel Corporation 58
Rufert Chemical Co. 74

Samuel, Frank, & Co., Inc. 56
Santonine Co. of America 61
Schaeffer, E. O., Chemical Co. 56
Schuylkill Chemical Co. 58
Seidner & Enequist, Inc. 42
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 66
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Sheffield Chemical Co., Inc. 13
Shell Chemical Corp. 17
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 46
Sherwood Refining Co. 46
Smith, George F. 40
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 39
Spielman Chemical Corp. 80
Standard Drug Co., Inc. 61
Stauffer Chemical Co. 39
Stein Equipment Co. 76
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 57
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 73
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 24
Synthetic Products Co. 71

Tamms Industries, Inc. 72
Tennessee Corporation 38
Terra Chemicals, Inc. 56
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 45
Thurston & Braidich 66
Titanium Pigment Corp. 31
Tombarel Products Corp. 68
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 66
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 42

Ultra Penn Refining Co. 47
Ungerer & Company 68
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 56
United Chemical Co. 45
United Fuel Gas Co. 47
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Div. National Distillers Products Corp. 28a, 28b
United States Potash Co., Inc. 44
U. S. Steel Corporation Subsidiaries, Coal Chemical Sales Div. 50

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 68
Van Gelder Fanto Corp. 57
Verona Chemical Co. 68
Vitamerican Oil Corp. 57

Watford Chemical Co., Ltd. 47
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. 58
Westvaco Chemical Div. 2
Wilner Wood Products Co. 72
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 47
Wood, Alan Steel Co. 50
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 41

Young, The J. S., Company 51

Ziegler, G. S., & Co. 70
Zink & Triest Co. 66
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 51

Plastics Group Appoints Underwood Its Secretary

Walter F. Oelman, national president of the Society of Plastics Engineers, has announced that P. J. Underwood has been appointed the new executive secretary of the society.

Mr. Underwood was a commodity-industry analyst in the miscellaneous metals and minerals division of the Department of Commerce and prior to his present appointment had been in organizational and public relations work, serving as field representative and executive assistant in trade associations in Washington, D. C.

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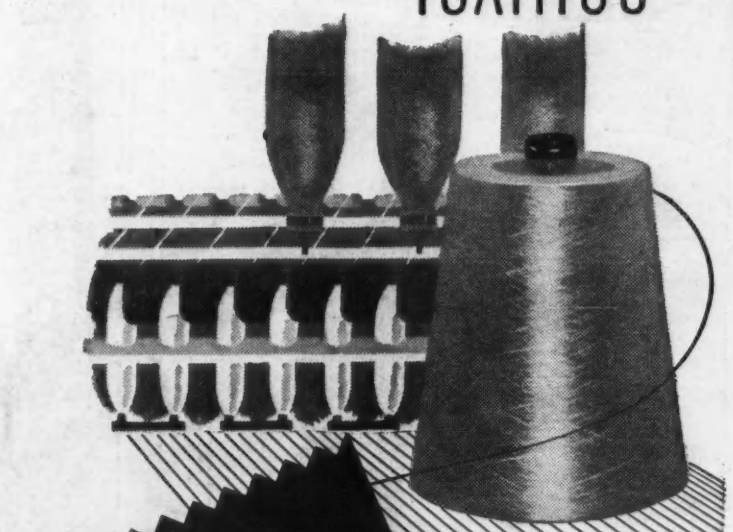
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